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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 52 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1935 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Communal Settlement Parleys Abandoned

Despite Substantial Measure Of Common Agreement

Jinnah And Rajen Babu Issue Statement

CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN

Hitch Reported To Have Arisen Over Differential Franchise

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The Associated Press understands that so far as Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah are concerned, the prolonged negotiations brought about a substantial measure of common agreement, and left to themselves, they would have reached a settlement which they had every hope, would have been endorsed by the Congress and the Muslim League; but their attempt to make others outside the two organisations agree to the terms, failed. The negotiations were accordingly abandoned. —A. P.

LEADERS' JOINT STATEMENT

Unable To Find Acceptable Formula

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah who were carrying on negotiations for a communal settlement have issued the following statement:—

"We have made earnest efforts to find a solution of the communal problem which would satisfy all the parties concerned. We regret that in spite of our best efforts we have not been able to find such a formula. We realise that communal harmony and concord are essential for the progress of the country, and we can only hope that forces will arise which will make a future attempt more fruitful.—A.F.

CAUSE OF DEADLOCK

No Acceptable Formula On Franchise

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Since the communal peace negotiations have broken down, Babu Rajendra Prasad is leaving to-night for Patna and Sardar Patel for Ahmedabad.

The direct cause of the breakdown is reported to be Mr. Jinnah's insistence on differential franchise for Hindus and Mussalmans in Bengal and the Punjab, while the Hindus insisted on uniform franchise.

Otherwise, so far as the acceptance of the Joint Electorate on the basis of distribution of seats as under the Communal Award is concerned, an agreement was almost crystallised during the last four days.

AKHIL DUTT ON BREAKDOWN

In the course of a press statement Mr. Akhil Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, says:—

"We have on our part made strenuous and earnest efforts for a settlement, but no formula acceptable to both parties could be evolved".—United Press.

JINNAH'S TERMS

Franchise To Reflect Proportion Of Population

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The "United Press" is in a position—now that the communal peace talks between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah have broken down—to publish the following terms of settlement offered by Mr. Jinnah:—

(1). Franchise to be so framed and adjusted as to reflect the proportion of the population of the various communities in the Electoral Rolls for the provinces and the Centre, and for that purpose, differential Franchise to be adopted wherever necessary.

(2). There shall be no overlapping of electorates or constituencies.

(3). In the Punjab, the Sikhs shall choose the number of constituencies for seats allotted to them in the "Award", and thereafter, the Hindus will have the choice to fix on such constituencies as they may desire for the number allotted to them, and the remaining constituencies shall be allotted to the Mussalmans as in the "Award" excluding the seats allotted to Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Special Constituencies.

(4). In Bengal, it is agreed between the Hindus and the Mussalmans that if any seats are obtained from the Europeans, the same shall be divided between the Hindus and the Mussalmans in proportion to their population in that province.

Joint efforts are to be made by the Hindus and the Mussalmans to persuade the Europeans to release as many seats as they can possibly do from the quota allotted to them.

Subjects to this, the seats allotted to the Mussalmans under the "Award" to remain reserved for them excluding the seats given to Europeans, Anglo-Indians Indian Christians and the Special Constituencies.

(5). As regards the other provinces, the number of seats reserved for the Mussalmans to be given as in the "Award" exclusive of the Special Constituencies and those allotted to the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians.

(6). Similarly seats allotted to the Mussalmans for the Central Legislature by the "Award" to remain reserved for them.

(7). On that basis, it is agreed that joint electorates shall replace the separate electorates in all provinces and the centre.—United Press.

Pandit Malaviya In Bombay

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived in Bombay on Thursday and is staying at Birla House, Napean Sea Road. As he is slightly indisposed, he is undergoing homoeopathic treatment by Dr. D. D. S. Tandon.

CUT MOTIONS GALORE

Opposition Move To Condemn "Repressive Policy" Of The Government

NEW DELHI, March 1.

More than two hundred cut motions have already been received by the Assembly Office following the presentation of the budget:—

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali have given notice of a joint cut motion, that the demand under the head "Executive Council" be reduced by Rs. 100, with a view to discussing the "repressive policy" of the Government.

Other cut motions by them are designed to raise the question of defence expenditure, army policy and foreign political policy.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President, seeks to give expression to the grievances of Bengal as well as the Punjab as a result of the "iniquitous" Communal Award.

Another cut motion of Mr. Dutt proposes to raise a discussion on the policy of the Government with regard to the jute duty.

Mr. Bardolai's cut motion relate to excise and opium policy of the Government.

DISCUSSION ON GOLD FLIGHT

Seth Govind Dass will raise a discussion on the export of gold, while Swami Venkatachalam Chetty who has given notice of more than a dozen cut motions, will advocate that the taxable minimum be two thousand, that the surcharge on income-tax be abolished and that the Executive Council be censured for continued misrepresentation of Indian public opinion

The policy of the Indian Stores Department with reference to private trade will come up for discussion as a result of Swami Venkatachalam Chetty's cut motion under that head.

STATUS OF BERAR

Mr. M. S. Aney, the Leader of the Nationalist Party, has given notice of a motion that the demand under the head "Executive Council" be reduced by Rs 100 with a view to discuss "the failure of the Government's dual policy". Another cut motion in his name seeks to raise the question of the present and future status and administration of Berar.

Mr. S. Satyamurti's cut motions have, "inter alia", the object of censuring the Government for what he terms "extravagance in Government expenditure and particularly on the Simla exodus", and the Government's attitude towards the House and public opinion generally.

DISCUSSION ON FEDERATION

The Government's attitude towards the proposed Federation will also be raised by Mr. Satyamurti who will move a cut motion under the head "Foreign and Political Department".

Professor Ranga will raise a discussion on the "unsatisfactory labour policy of the Government" while Sirdar Sant Singh's cut motion is designed to discuss the restoration of salary cuts and urge the release of prisoners convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case and during the martial law regime in the Punjab

The release of all political prisoners is urged in Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt's cut motion under the head "Executive Council".

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will be sworn in on Tuesday as a member of the Legislative Assembly, to help in the discussion of the postal budget.—A. P

Jt. ACTION PARLEYS ON BUDGET

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Contrary to the original intention, many Congress members of the Assembly individually have given notice of cut motions on the budget grants.

Informal discussions were held during the last 2 days among the different parties, but no unanimity as regards the total refusal of the supplies under the head "Executive Council" was arrived at. The possibility, therefore, of the throwing out of the Finance Bill introduced yesterday, as was done by the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, is ruled out.

As many as 27 cut motions have been given notice of by Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt raising questions among others on the non-release of political prisoners, heavy defence expenses, inequity on Communal Award and non-remission of the entire jute duty proceeds to Bengal.— United Press.

AJRA ENQUIRY CONCLUDES

Commission To Submit Report To Kolhapur Darbar

KOLHAPUR, March 1.

After hearing the evidence of 35 witnesses and arguments on behalf of Jahagir officials and Ajra Moslems, the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission concluded its open sitting to-day late in the evening after 17 days' work. The Commission will shortly submit its report to the Kolhapur Durbar.—A. P.

SIMON FOR MOSCOW

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 1.

Through their Ambassador at London, the Soviet have formally confirmed the invitation to Sir John Simon to visit Moscow. It's acceptance is not yet decided, but probably Sir John Simon will go after returning to London to communicate to the Cabinet the results of his talks with Herr Hitler.

JEHANGIR MILLS DEADLOCK

Question Referred To Arbitrators

AHMEDABAD, March 1.

The authorities of the New Jehangir Mills, Bhavnagar, have proposed a wage cut of 26 per cent.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association, carried on negotiations with the Mill authorities, but no settlement could be reached, and the question will, therefore, be now submitted to the arbitration of Seth Chimanlal Parikh, President, Ahmedabad Millowners Association, and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Vice-President, Labour Association.—A. P.

ARMED DACOITY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Threaten Inmates And Decamp With Rich Booty

LUCKNOW, March 1.

Fifty armed dacoits are reported to have raided the house of a zamindar of Barabankhi district in broad daylight and decamped with cash and jewellery worth Rs. 6,000.

It is said that the dacoits came in a lorry and after sending the servants of the house away on a pretext of searching the house entered the house, threatened the inmates of the house, forcibly obtained the keys, ransacked the whole house and after collecting cash and jewellery escaped without any molestation.

The additional police guard has been sent but no trace of the dacoits has so far been obtained. —United Press.

U. Chit Hlaing, the anti-Separationist leader, who has been elected President of the Burma Legislative Council.

FREEDOM'S HOUR HAS COME

Saar Hails Hitler After Return To Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAARBRUECKEN, Mar. 1.

Loud speakers throughout Saar boomed Mr. Frick's announcement that the "hour of freedom had come." Herr Hitler is expected to arrive at Saarbruecken shortly after noon to make a surprise speech this evening.

LATER.

Herr Hitler was accorded a tremendous welcome on arrival in a motor-car from Mannheim where he arrived in the morning accompanied by Brueckner Von Papen in a private aeroplane followed by a second plane with the entourage and two 'planes with pressmen. Despite pouring rain thousands tumultuously cheered the "Fuehrer" as they greeted M. Frick and other Nazi officials in the centre of the town. Herr Hitler smilingly acknowledged with the Nazi salute.

The crowd wildly surrounded Herr Hitler's hotel, cheering wildly shouting "We want our leader." Herr Hitler repeatedly appeared and smiled acknowledgment.

AMNESTY FOR SAAR PRISONERS

Herr Buerckel Will Take Over Administration To-day

BERLIN, Feb. 28.

An Amnesty for all Saar inhabitants sentenced to one year's imprisonment of less for whatever offence has been proclaimed.

Programme Of Celebrations

The programme for handing back Saar is as follows:—At 9-30 a.m. the document will be signed by the members of the League Committee and the Minister of the Interior, M. Frick, stating that by virtue of the League decision, Saar, in totality, is handed over to Germany. At 10-15 M. Frick will announce the transfer by radio.

At 10-30 M. Frick will give a radio command to hoist the flag and the German flag will flutter at the mast in front of Saarbruecken's new Town Hall. Rejoicing started early. Huge crowds thronged the streets all night.

Dr. Goebbels who arrived in Saar was accorded the most enthusiastic ovation

Fixing Of 1940 Olympiad Postponed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

OSLO, Mar. 1.

The Olympic Committee has postponed the allotment of the 1940 olympiad until its meeting in Berlin in 1936.

Leaders Bless Jamia's Mission

MAHATMA SPEAKS OF ITS GREAT FUTURE

"Through It, I Expect Seed Of Hindu-Muslim Union To Grow Into A Majestic Tree"

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

Before a distinguished gathering, which included Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Madame Halide Edib Hanum and others, the foundation-stone of the new building of the Jamia Millia Islamia was laid by the youngest child of the Jamia.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message in which he congratulates Jamia Millia on the originality of the idea of having the foundaton-stone laid by the youngest child of the Jamia and hopes that through this institution the plant of Hindu-Muslim Unity grow into a majestic tree.

Dr. Ansari presided.

Madame Halide Edib Hanum donated Rs. 1,000. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj gave a munificient donation of Rs. 16,000 on the spot, including which, the total amount collected on the spot amounts to Rs. 50,000.

IMPRESSIVE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

An impressive ceremony was gone through when Mr. Abdul Aziz, the youngest student of the Jamia Millia Islamia, whose family is connected with the institution for two generations, laid the foundation-stone of the permanent buildings to be constructed near the Okhla Place about seven miles from the City on the right bank of the Jumna from where the Agra Canal bifurcates. About 100 acres of land were acquired at a little over Rs. 10,000 and the estimated building would cost 2½ lakhs and would be ready within one year.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Principal, narrated the history of the institution and said that despite economic and other difficulties, they had one of the finest little institutions and tried to produce true Muslims and Hindustanis. They were poor people, their work lay amongst the poor and they would build up the institution with the help of the poor.

Numerous messages wishing the institution success have been received.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes: "It is a great idea to have the foundation-stone of the Jamia laid by its youngest child. My congratulations on the originality of the conception. I know the Jamia has a great future. Through it, I expect the seed of Hindu-Muslim union to grow into a majestic tree. I, therefore, wish every success to the enterprise. I hope Dr. Ansari's appeal for fund would meet with the success it deserves."

RIGHT SPIRIT .

Sir Mahomed Iqbal says:

"The solid work that the Jamia has done inspite of the dearth of resources is a sure proof that when it has its own buildings and enough resources, it would be able to infuse the right spirit in Indian education and reconstruct the life of Muslims of India."

Sir Abdul Qayum writes:

"I hope the Jaima will prove in the future as it has proved in the past a source of inspiration to the Muslims."

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

Collections of nearly rupees 33,000 were announced, besides material help for the construction of the Jamia.

Madame Halide Edib Hanum donated Rs. 1,000; Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Rs. 16,000; Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Rs. 1,000; an Anonymous Rs. 5,000; Jamia Staff Students Rs. 3,000.

The income of property worth a lakh was bequeathed for the Jamia and the Punjabi School by Haji Mohammad Rafi.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Aney and several other legislators were present. After function, the guests numbering over a thousand were entertained to tea.

DR. ANSARI'S SPEECH.

"We desire to build an institution, which while being Islamic in its traditions, will also be national in its outlook," declared Dr. Ansari, presiding over the function. "It is my belief," he added, "that the future of this country is bound up with the development of such educational institutions, which while rooted in the glorious traditions of their past, will yet strive for the welfare and amelioration of this country." It is only such educational centres that will prove a panacea for all our national troubles."

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

Dr. Ansari announced that his appeal for funds was meeting with an enthusiastic response, and he hoped to realise the required sum of 2 1/2 lakhs very soon.

For the last 15 years they had been struggling hard and labouring and sacrificing and putting forth continuous efforts to give to the ideal of national education a concrete shape, and it was indeed a real satisfaction to feel that the nation had at last realised the necessity and importance of their mission.

"IT BELONGS TO INDIA."

Madame Halide Hanum who had come to Delhi specially to attend the function said "It is an Islamic institution but it does not belong to any one community. It belongs to India. It is out to contribute to the future of India the great principle which the Almighty has given to the world in his mercy under the name of "Islam."

JAMIA'S HERITAGE

"Somewhere in the city of Delhi there are a series of buildings in which the conception of the Jamia is in the making. Man works out his own destiny, but he begins with the capital material or moral, he has inherited from his parents. In the same way the heritage of the institution is the ideal as conceived in the minds of its founders."

A WORLD INSTITUTION.

She proceeded: "The seat of the institution is in the capital of India, in the most historic of cities, but neither is it only to India that it belongs, nor only to the Islamic world but to the East and will, if God willing, belong

(Continued on page 13).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Ali-Baba—All Fretting—always expected—no steps taken to force return—but line relieving distracted Mummy. (3787).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Applications are invited for the hand of a young lady, of a highly honoured and distinguished Shiah Muslim family, Western India, in affluent circumstances, brought up in Mussalman traditions, well-educated in European schools in India, pleasing in appearance, healthy, of light complexion, firm features, broad and liberal views, not in parda, affable, virtuous and unmarried. Applicant must be a man of about 30, well-educated, cultured and of good family, refined, with an assured income of at least 300—400 p.m., must supply fullest particulars of himself as to age, family, education, health, means, position, character, and supply references and photograph of himself, before requiring any further particulars of the young lady than above. On his particulars being found satisfactory, fullest particulars will be supplied of the young lady. No alliance is sought or will be made except on proposal after acquaintance with the young lady and free consent. All papers must be returned and in honour all matters must be kept in absolute confidence. Apply Box No. 3676, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately: A Secretary for a Limited concern. Energetic, experienced and financially sound. Salary Rs. 60. Those who can give Cash Security about Rs. 1,000 need only apply. Box No. 3765, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—Applications from respectable and experienced gentlemen for appointment as organising superintendents on handsome salary and commission. Apply immediately to the Manager, Eastern Banking & Provident Insurance Company Limited, Delhi. (3154).

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

Wanted an experienced and well-educated Weaving Master—salary according to qualification. None need apply who has no experience of weaving fine counts, such as 80s and upwards. The mill works in two shifts and consists of 750 looms. Applications stating terms should reach this office within the 14th March, 1935. A. B. Guha, Managing Director, the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills. Ltd., 6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street, Dacca. (9686).

Wanted Young Junior Cashier pay Rs. 45—50. Only those giving Cash Deposit 500 need apply Box No. 3779, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted B.Sc., or M.Sc., with Chemistry as their principal subject. Candidates with Industrial or Applied Chemistry will be given a preference. Apply to The Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (3783).

Wanted.—A qualified, experienced lady teacher to coach girl students in English. Apply Box No. 3781, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Capable representatives for an old, popular Indian Life Office in every part of Kathiawar on decent salary and commission. Experienced in the line preferred. Write P. Box 212, Bombay. (3740).

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co. 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3596).

Wanted Energetic Unemployed Youths, pay 30 to sell Beauty Box. No security, catalogue Free. National Trading, Jorabagan, Calcutta. (3763).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3788).

Applications are invited for the post of the Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 for the work of supervising over the Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Girls' Schools. The pay of the post when sanctioned by the Commissioner, N.D., will be raised to Rs. 150—10—250. The applicants must be at least graduates of the University of Bombay or any other recognised Universities. One having previous experience in teaching or having a degree or diploma of teaching will be given a preference. Applicants should state in their applications their age and previous experience if any. Applications should be sent to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before the 10th March, 1935. P. K. Desai, School Board, Administrative Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. (9715).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Experienced Gujarati Undergraduate (Sanskrit) wants tuitions to coach up students of any standard especially in Suburbs, Mohanlal Patni, Bajrang Blocks, Mathuradas Road, Kandivlee. (3782)

12. TO BE LET

To Let at Khar, 12th Road, near Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, a fine Bungalow with electric lights, outhouses, garden, garage and soakage tank. Rent moderate. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (3776).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (3742).

Mahim—Just near Station, upper flat of Ruby House, all European comforts, available from 1st April, reduced rent, Rs. 65. Apply Station Master. (3790).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let Small and big offices in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate opp. New Customs at very Cheap rents. (3778)

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3785).

M.D. (Homeo), M.D. (Bio.), Postal Courses. Apply Principal, Madras Homoeopathic College, (Registered), Conjeeveram 3764

For Cambridge Senior, entrust the education of your children to Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay Last date of sending forms 2nd March. (9173)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Advertiser requires a Seat on Board of established and profit-earning Limited Company as Active Director. Correspondence being strictly confidential, principals can safely write directly to Box 3774, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans up to 10,00,000 arranged on inheritance rights, mortgages of Estates, Factory goods, film studios. Call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road, Bible Building. (3786).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	[illegible]	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American Cotton Tips, One Pice only for Daily, Weekly and Half-Weekly Sure Figures by Professor Spencer. Buy from Monday, "Parsi News Daily" with English Tips sold everywhere. (3784).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Santa Cruz: Choice residential Plots for Sale near the Station from Rs. 4 per square yard. For Plans and further particulars Apply: Estates Valuation and Engineering Co., 15, Stock Exchange Building, Fort. Telephone: 20669. (3780).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of 500 Tons 2nd hand rails 50 lbs. N. S. List and tenders returnable on 14th March, 1935 Obtainable from the undersigned on application.

F. THOMAS,
Superintendent of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Ajmere.
9709

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Stores Department).

TENDERS ARE INVITED for 500 Tons Asphalt and 150 Tons Cold Emulsion required during the year 1935-36.

Tenders which should be in the prescribed form and in sealed cover and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500 should be delivered to the Accountant, Karachi Municipal Corporation at the Municipal Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 15th March 1935.

Tender Forms (which contain the conditions of Tender and Contract) can be had on payment of Re 1 for each Form, which amount will not be returnable) from the Office of the Chief Store-Keeper on Lawrence Road.
9713.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIS HIGHNESS SIR LAKHDHIRSINHJI, the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi has contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease, exchange, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise however is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Schedule Of The Above Property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Chowpatty Sea Face, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 660 square yards or thereabouts which said piece or parcel of land is bounded, on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi the Vendor being Plot No. 3 and agreed to be sold to Mrs. Dhanbai C. Doctor, on or towards the North by the Sandhurst Road, on or towards the West by the property of the said Vendor being plot No. 4A and on or towards the South partly by the proposed 40 feet road and beyond that by the property of the said Vendor which said piece or parcel of land forms a portion of a larger piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7—8—9—20, 26—26 and 26 and 127 and 107 and 86 and New Nos. 35—135—170 and 970 and 871 and 744 and New Survey No. 1|8003 and 1|8002 and Cadastral Survey No. 1517 of Girgaum Division and which said land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2553 (1) part street No. 10 part.

Dated this 1st day of March. 1935.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA
Purchaser's Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
9719

Public Notices

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April. 1935.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 15th March 1935 till 1 P.M. (S.T.).

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON.
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 1st March 1935.
9716

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS IN THE WILSON GARDEN NEAR THE POONA RAILWAY STATION.

THE POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY will sell, on the 10th March, 1935, by Public Auction 16 valuable building plots in the Wilson Garden Development Scheme, which is complete with roads and drainage, near the Poona Railway Station. The Auction Sale will take place at 8-30 a.m. on the spot. A plan showing the area of each demarcated plot, the conditions of sale, and the building bye-laws of the Municipality are posted on the notice board of the Municipal Office, and would also be supplied to the intending purchasers.

RAO BAHADUR V. L. THUBE,
President.
Poona Suburban Municipality.
Poona 17th February, 1935.
9705

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULJI MEGHJI, THAKERSI MULJI, DAMJI MULJI, KESHAVJI MULJIA minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Mulji Meghji and Bhanji Meghji, Khimji Bhanji, Kalianji Bhanji and Shambhu alias Goculdas Bhanji the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian the said Bhanji Meghji and Purshottam Meghji and Vithaldas Purshottam and Karsondas Purshottam the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian the said Purshottam Meghji and Govindji Meghji and Jadavji Govindji, a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Govindji Meghji, all of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Fort Chambers, at the Junction of Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Isaji Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 4|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 542, 543, 741, 741, 543, 741, 1427, New Nos. 6195, Old Survey Nos. 572, 3|573, 1|573, 2|573, 574-575, New Survey No. 2520 Cadastral Survey No. 358 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1476 and Street Nos. 63-65 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mathuradas Gokuldas, on or towards the West by Essaji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kabibai alias Hiravahu daughter of Kallianji Ladha and widow of Hansraj Morarji and on or towards the South by the property of Gangaram Jetha.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1935.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9718

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN AND PRESS FACTORY AT KASUR. PUNJAB.

By order of the liquidators of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Bombay (in vol. liq.), the undersigned will sell by public auction on Wednesday, 6th March 1935 at 1-0 P.M. (S.T.) the Press and Gin Factory on site at Kasur, together with all machineries, stores, buildings, freehold 7 acres land, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. VORA & Co..

GRAND AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) 3rd inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at HUGHES ROAD, OPP. HYLAND MOTOR CO. of complete Dining, Drawing and Bed room furniture, Godrej safe, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Corona portable typewriter, Chiming Hall clock (Cursetjee Cowasjee) Figurewood and Vineered Compactum Almyrahs, Dressing table, Chest drawers, Writing Bureau, Bed with box mattress, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room sets, Musical box, Drawing room cabinets, Cycle, Corner Cabinets, Glassware etc. Property of A well-known European Gentleman and Others.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of complete Bunglow Furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Drawing room Corner cabinets, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suits, Wardrobes, Show cases, Zunda Cabinet, Safe with stand, Cycle, Harmonium, Typewriter Machine, Modern style furniture etc.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER BY DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, to-morrow (SUNDAY), the 3rd March, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Rusi House, Top Floor, Nepean Sea Road, household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, drawing room, chesterfield suites, show-cases, cottage piano by Knake, Cabinets, Persian Carpets, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, partitions, brassware, etc.

The property of W. M. Wakefield, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

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FAREWELL WEEK ! !
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KALIA—MARDAN
KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
Musical Talkie
Directed by
Major DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR
Featuring
LEELA, INDUBALA MADHUKAR & KALYA
Meet them to-day
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Daily at 5-15 8 & 10-30 p.m
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Running for the 3rd Glorious Week
RANJIT'S
Midnight Romance
Featuring:—
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and
Miss INDIRA
A Raja Sandow Production.
West-End
TALKIES.

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Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
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Genoa Maru	6785	16 Feb	14 Mar
*Ginyo Maru	9000	28 Feb	13 Mar
Glasgow Maru	5831	2 Mar	16 Mar
[illegible] Maru	6972	18 Mar	21 Mar
Nagato Maru	[illegible]	22 Mar	13 Apl

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services Europe Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	13000	5 Mar
Yasukuni Maru	12000	16 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Mar
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Mar

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	20 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	17500	1 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	12600	23 Mar

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The Count Of Monte Cristo

The Greatest Adventure film ever produced

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Plans open—book early

Three Shows To-day & To-morrow:—3-30; 6-30 and 10 p. m.

The screen's most handsome dashing Star

ROBERT DONAT

and the lovely enchanting

ELISSA LANDI

with a supporting cast of 500 in the world's greatest story

As the picture is lengthy, there are no side pictures, so you are requested to be in time.

Wellington

There's great rush on the plans. So please book early

Bombay Port Trust Budget Shows Small Surplus

Committee Hold, Trade Position Did not Warrant Restoration Of Salary Cut

The following are extracts from the memorandum by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the Revised Estimates, 1934-35, and the Budget Estimates for 1935-36: Although the year 1934 witnessed no general recovery of international trade, the upward curve which started in the latter half of the previous year was fairly well maintained. As far as the trade of Bombay was concerned, the Port Trust returns for 1934 registered an increase in tonnage, both in exports and imports, and it seems probable that the slight trade expansion anticipated for the purpose of framing the budget for 1934-35 will be realised.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

Bombay's trade continues to suffer to an appreciable extent from diversion to the state-aided port of Kathiawar. The official figures of Kathiawar foreign trade for the 8 months ending 30th November, 1934, show an increase of Rs. 68-3/4 lakhs in value of imports, chiefly under textiles, oil, iron and steel and sugar; against this, however, there was a decrease of Rs. 51-1/2 lakhs in the value of exports during the same period.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

On the whole the trade outlook for 1935-36 is more hopeful than at any time during the past five years of depression. Although the many restrictions continue to operate, their effect is gradually becoming less paralysing. The problem of adjusting supply and demand cannot be solved, except to a limited extent, until tariff barriers are broken down by long-term trade agreements, nor can any marked return of confidence be expected so long as the uncertainty bred of currency manipulations continues. Bitter experience has, however, brought home to most of the trading nations the folly of intensive economic nationalism and the necessity for concerted measures based on broad and statesmanlike considerations of mutual interest.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1934-35

The original budget estimates for the current year 1934-35 were based on a modest anticipation of an increase of about 2 per cent. on the receipts for the preceding year. On this assumption, the total revenue under General Account was estimated at Rs. 248.82 lakhs and the budgetted result of the year's working was a small surplus of Rs. 45,000. Before the opening of the official year, however, Government and the public bodies concerned decided to take combined measures to check the diversion of the export cotton traffic from this port. The consequent reduction in Port Trust charges introduced from 1st April 1934, entailed a corresponding reduction of about Rs. 6.75 lakhs in the estimated receipts. The adjusted budget figure of revenue for the current year was, therefore, Rs. 242.07 lakhs and the adjusted expectation of the year's working was a deficit of Rs 6.30 lakhs.

CLOSELY APPROXIMATE

The revised estimates of revenue, viz., Rs. 242.06 lakhs, based on the actuals of the 9 months April/December, are closely approximate to the adjusted budget estimates. On the Expenditure side, all grants have been restricted to a minimum and savings have been effected wherever possible. The revised estimated expenditure under General Account, Rs. 245.86 lakhs, shows a reduction of Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs on the original budget. Of this, Rs. 93,000 is accounted for under Debt charges, due to the reduction in the rate of interest sanctioned by the Government of India on loans taken by the Port Trust in 1923-24 and 1924-25. The balance of Rs. 1.57 lakhs represents saving in ordinary working expenditure, due to further retrenchment and economy in all departments. The revised estimate of the working result under General Account is a deficit of Rs. 3.80 lakhs as against Rs. 6.30 lakhs in the original adjusted budget estimate.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1935-36.

In framing the revenue budget for the financial year 1935-36, the Finance Committee had before them the actuals of the twelve months ending 30th September, 1934, the average receipts of the past five years and the opinions of leading exporters and importers as to trade prospects during the next twelve months.

INCREASE OF 1-1/2 P C.

After careful consideration of all the factors involved, the Committee have budgetted for a small increase of about 1-1/2 per cent. in receipts, on which assumption the total revenue under General Account for 1935-36 is estimated at Rs. 245.31 lakhs as against the revised figures of Rs. 242.06 lakhs for 1934-35. No increase in the existing rates and charges is contemplated and the estimates assume that the Board will continue for the full year the reductions and rebates in ground and godown rents sanctioned from 1st October, 1933, as a measure of relief to their tenants, the aggregate cost of which is about Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs per annum

NO RESTORATION OF CUT

The Committee have closely examined all details of expenditure and grants have been restricted to a minimum. With reference to the emergency salary cut of 5 per cent. which has been in force since 1st January 1932, the Committee after full consideration came to the conclusion that the trade position and immediate financial outook did not warrant their recommending the Board to follow the example of Government in restoring the cut from 1st April next. The Board have accepted this view and have directed that the question shall be brought up for further consideration as soon as the approximate working results for the first half of the financial year 1935-36 are known.

Meanwhile a tentative deduction of Rs. 1,40,000 has been made in the Budget for retention of the cut and a further saving of Rs. 1,20,000 has been allowed for anticipated reduction in cost of the supply of electric energy to the Port Trust and in certain labour contract charges at the docks, both of which questions are now under detailed investigation.

The total estimated expenditure on General Account is Rs. 244.25 lakhs as compared with the revised estimates of Rs. 245.86 lakhs for 1934-35, a decrease of Rs. 1,58,000.

The forecasted result of the year's working under General Account is a surplus of Rs. 1,52,838.

Under Pilotage Account the revised estimates for 1934-35 anticipate a surplus of Rs. 58,303 and for 1935-36 a surplus of Rs. 35,663, to be transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

To finance the budgetted capital expenditure, it will be necessary after an interval of 10 years, to raise a new loan of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1935-36, which will allow of a small working balance of Rs. 2.70 lakhs to be carried forward to 1936-37. It is not proposed to raise this loan in the open market, but to take up the whole amount for investment of the Trustees' Fund balances in 1935-36.

TWO GAMBLING RAIDS IN CITY

Police Arrest 5 Suspects At Khetwadi And Seize Slips And Coins

In a gambling raid, carried out by the Maharbawrie Police on Thursday night, on the second floor of Jamnadas Building, at Khetwadi, Parbhudas Jiwanbhai, and four others were arrested.

Several "sutta" slips, some marked coins and cash were seized by the Police.

The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, enlarged them on a bail of Rs. 100 each till March 8.

Another Raid

In another gambling raid carried out by the De Lisle Road Police on Thursday night, Kaloo Ganesh Din, and three others were put under arrest.

They were bailed out yesterday at the Dadar Court in the sum of Rs. 50 for the first accused and Rs. 25 for the others.

BILL COLLECTOR UNDER ARREST

Alleged Misappropriation Of Rs. 3,000 From Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

On a charge of alleged misappropriation of Rs. 3,000 from the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the City Police have arrested Rustom Burjorji Nadodwalla, a Bill Collector, and Salesman of the Company.

The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday and remanded to custody for a week.

CONVICTIONS UNDER ABKARI ACT

Three Revision Applications Rejected.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 1.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, rejected yesterday three revision applications filed separately by Budhya Mahadu Patil, Sitaram Lakshman and Bambatya Kathodya, who were convicted under the Abkari Act and each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 or in default one month's additional imprisonment. They appealed in vain to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana.

The first two applicants were prosecuted for having in their possession "mhowra" flowers, and the last applicant for illicit liquor.

The Sessions Judge declined to refer their cases to the Bombay High Court.

GRAND OPENING! "POONYACHI MOOLGEE" (BELLE OF POONA) GRAND OPENING!

SULOCHANA SANGIT MANDALI ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY 2nd March at 9 P. M. SUNDAY 3rd March at 3-30 P. M.

see the IDOL of the Stage SULOCHANA PALKAR

पुण्याची मुलगी

Our Popular Rates:— Reserved Seats from As. 9 to Rs. 2/4

PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX PERSIST

Health Conditions In Presidency In Past Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended February 23rd were as under:—

Plague:—In the presidency there were in all 274 attacks and 193 deaths from plague against 206-129 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 128 attacks and 88 deaths against 70-36; Kaira 67-55 against 74-55; Dharwar 55-31 against 20-10; Sholapur 9-6 against 21-13; Kanara 7-5 against 8-4; Belgaum 6-6 against 6-5 and Ratnagiri 2-2 against 2-1.

Cholera:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 23 attacks and 10 deaths against 20 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 22 attacks and 8 deaths against 18-10 in the previous week and Sholapur 1-2 against 2-1.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 457 attacks and 80 deaths; East Khandesh 185-37; Poona 166-52; Belgaum 133-24; Kanara 121-13; Ahmednagar 116-15; Nasik 97-15; Dharwar 91-14; Thana 74-5; Kolaba 55-1; Satara 45-4; Ahmedabad 39-25; Kaira 30-12; Sholapur 30-2 Bijapur 27-4; Broach 17-1; Ratnagiri 17-3; Surat 15-1; Bombay Suburban 3-0; Karachi 9-3; Thar and Parkar 3-0; Nawabshah 3-0; Hyderabad 6-3 and Bombay city 61-32. Total 1,802 attacks and 346 deaths against 2,008-346 in the previous week.

Primary vaccination and re-vaccination of adults is being resorted to in and around the affected areas.

Poona city reported 45 attacks and 33 deaths against 57-33 in the previous week. 229 primary and 1,294 re-vaccinations were performed in the city during the week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Nineteen attacks and 12 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 20 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week Ahmedabad city reported 11 attacks and 7 deaths; Poona city 2-1; Bombay city 4-3; Larkana district 1-0 and Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 1-1.

Influenza:—One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week and Surat town recorded 1 attack and 1 death.

Malaria:—The touring merical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 86 villages and treated 1,825 persons. Of these, 1,441 were treated for malaria. The number of children and the adults examined for spleen was 1,812 and 784 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

HONOURED WITH CHEERS

Glorious 2ND WEEK

TIME:— 5-30, 8, 10-30

Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 3.

HERE IS A FIRST PICTURE of its kind for which India can boast of: seathing with realism and terrifying dare-devil stunts.

REAL STUNTS! And NOT done by trick photography

IT'S CHANDRA ART CINETONE'S

Lord OF THE Jungle

Starring Dare-devil Pair of Indian Silver screen

CHANDRARAO and LALITA PAWAR

with SHYAMRAO—BHAGWAN, etc.

Written & Directed By G. P. PAVAR

Don't Fail To See

AT MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Rd.

Direction. Western I. Theatres Ltd.

In Honour Of Iranian Men-Of-War Officers

In honour of the Commander and Officers of the Iranian Men-of-War "Babr" and "Palang" the Iranian Chamber of Commerce gave a tea party at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Friday evening.

Over a hundred guests were present.

B. P. T. U. F Participates In Unemployed Worker Day

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

The Executive of the Bombay Provincial National Trade Union Federation have decided to participate in the Unemployed Demonstration Day on March 4 organised by the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Organisations of the City.—United Press.

The Jt. Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, 1935, Trichur, (Cochin State), writes to say that the Railway concessions of the following Railways have been obtained and that the required Forms can be had on application to the Secretaries.

(1) S. I. Railway. (2) B. B. & C. I. Railway. (3) H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway. (4) Mysore Railways, (5) G. I. P. Railway.

DEFENDANT, NEVER A PARTNER

Judge Orders Notice To Be Discharged

An important judgment dealing with the question of the liability of a person, represented as a partner, but in fact not a partner, to pay a decree obtained against a firm, was delivered by Mr. J. Noronha, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

In this case Javerilal Manekial Manilal obtained a decree against the Overseas Trading Co. for Rs. 600 and costs. A copy of the summons in the suit was served on Chandulal P. Shroff and Ratilal M. Nanavati as partners in the defendant firm. C. P. Shroff admitted partnership while R. M. Nanavati denied partnership and the claim.

The plaintiff then took out a notice against R. M. Nanavati to show cause why he should not be made liable by bringing him on the record as a partner.

The Judge in the course of his order observed after setting out the facts that although C. P. Shroff had made it to appear that Nanavati was a partner, he was in fact never a partner, after January 1, 1929. Further that after that date the respondent had not done anything by act or deed to make it appear that he was a partner in the firm. The mere fact that he was held out to be a partner was not sufficient to hold him as such and ordered the notice to be discharged.

"YOUTH AND INDEPENDENCE"

Security Demanded For Booklets Printed By Servants Of India Society

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.A., Printer and Keeper of the "Bombay Vaibhav Printing Press", situated at the Servants of India Society's Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, was served with a notice under the Press Ordinance on Thursday, by Rao Bahadur R. S. Patwardhan of the Bombay C. I. D. (Political Branch), to furnish a security of Rs. 1,500.

The notice was a sequel to the printing of booklets entitled "Youth and Independence" for the Nav Sandesh Granthawalla of Khandwa.

One thousand and eight hundred copies of these booklets found in the Press have been confiscated.

IN THE STUDIOS ---- ON THE SCREEN

"MONTE CHRISTO" (WELLINGTON)—"LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER" (PATHE)—"A WICKED WOMAN" (REGAL) —"VENGEANCE IS MINE" (IMPERIAL)

"The Count of Monte Cristo" shown at the Wellington.

REX, WILD HORSE STAR

At The Edward

Rex, acknowledged everywhere as one of the greatest horses ever trained by man., makes his talking debut with two thousand other wild horses in "King of the Wild Horses", a Columbia feature which is being released at The Edward this week. It is unique among motion pictures for the fact that not one single scene was photographed inside the studio. It was filmed entirely on location on Government Reservation of the Novajo and Hopi Indians in northern Arizona, and thousands of Indians as well as two thousand wild horses appear in the glamorous and stimulating scenes of this spectacular picture.

The stampede of a huge herd of two thousand horses, rounded up from the mesas and plains where they roam wild, have no equal for excitement and thrills.

The picture is an unusual screen romance telling as it does of the love of an Indian brave for his famous black stallion, Rex, and the love of an Indian maiden for the young buck. It features William Janney and Dorothy Appleby in the principal roles.

"INDIRA M. A."

9th Week At The Majestic

"Indiara M. A.," continues to run for the ninth successive week at the Majestic Cinema. There are various reasons for its stupendous success. The modern story dealing with present day problems which surge the minds of our younger generations seldom fails to attract the public, who up to now seldom finds these in films of such vast importance. That our young men should imitate some of the vices of the West rather than imitate their sterling qualities is very diplorable. Bansilal a man of cultured views goes to educate his daughter to Engand returns home a hard drunkard. His daughter's sojourn in foreign country makes her blind to salient and healthy features of the culture of the East. The ultimate conflict and the resultant crises are neatly delineated. Sulochana is at her best in the drama Billimoria does well as a gallant Rothario Jilloo, is simply suberb. Verily "India" is a masterpiece drama.

"EVERGREEN"

The Palace.

"Evergreen", Gaumont British spectacular musical production, which is returning to The Palace this week, is one of the most entertaining productions offered to the public since the introduction of talkies. It has everything that makes for popular entertainment. With the talented Jessie Matthews, who scores a big personal triumph with her admirable dancing, singing acting and big spectacular settings; spirited and snappy dance ensembles; dozens of dancers and show girls; and tuneful songs and a real story, this picture is a 'rar'aa a-vis' in musical comedies. "Daily Mirror", the leading British journal, has rightly described it as being "Britain's best musical comedy to date."

The story is about a talented young actress, the daughter of a famous musical hall artiste long since dead, whose great resemblance to her mother results in situations bristling with complications. The daughter impersonating her mother makes a pseudo triumphant return to the stage.

Besides Jessie Matthews the cast includes Sonnie Hale, who as a hot-tempered producer causes many a laugh, and Betty Balfour. The picture was directed by Victor Seville, the able director of "Sunshine Susie."

"VENGEANCE IS MINE"

Sabitadevi In Mr. Munshi's Drama

Sabitadevi wonderfully portrays the heroine in Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi's great social drama "Vengeance Is Mine" which is well-screened by Messrs Sagar Movietone Co. of Bombay.

The novel has for the last many years kept up its popularity and hold over the Gujarati reading public. It depicts the tragedy that follows the dogmatic obstinacy of Hindu Society, and of conventional marriages. The dialogues describe the conflict.

Mr. Badami seems to have taken great pains in bringing to life all the realistic atmosphere of the story.

It is running now from to-day at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Kumari Sabita Devi in "Vengeance Is Mine" shown from this week at the Imperial.

THE RUSSIAN BALLET

Season Opens To-Night

The Russian Ballet will open its Bombay season to-night at the Excelsior Theatre. It has aroused keen interest, specially after its successful presentation in S. Africa, Australia and Calcutta. And, judged by the booking, its Bombay season promises to be a greater success.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

At The Wellington

Read and enjoyed by millions for over a century, "The Count of Monte Cristo" is brought to the screen of the Wellington Talkies this week and the audience will find it fresh and thrilling, worthy of the magic pen of Alexander Dumas.

Harry M. Goetz and Edward Small have given the ageless romance a million dollar production, and the sensational young English "find," Robert Donat, brought to America to play the titlt role, more than justifies the faith shown in him, who was selected after practically every male star in Hollywood had been considered. Young, extremely handsome, charming and a splendid actor, Donat has everything necessary to make him and keep him the new favourite among male film stars.

The thrilling story of Edmond Dantes, the young Frenchman, torn from his sweetheart's arms by his enemies and unjustly imprisoned and left to rot in the grim Chateau d'If, is made to order for Donat, and Elissa Landi is ideally cast as the girl, Mercedes. How, when Dantes has lost hope of ever seeing daylight again, the sage, old Abbe Faria who occupies the next cell, tells him of a secret treasure buried on the island of Island of Monte Cristo, and educates him so that when he finally escapes he may face the world a superman; how Dantes escapes, following the good Abbe's death, locates the treasure, and returns, a fabulously wealthy man, to visit a slow and sweet revenge on each of the three enemies responsible for his misery, is perhaps too well-known to require re-telling here.

Louis Calhern, Sidney Blackmer and Raymond Walburn, are superbly villainous as the black-hearted de villefort, Mondego and Danglars respectively; Irene Hervey is charming as the sweetheart of Mercedes' young son, and William Farnum makes a promising comeback in the role of Captain Leclere.

Rowland V. Lee earns a double distinction in connection with this superb production, for not only is he responsible for the film's brilliant direction, but he also collaborated with Phillip Dunne and Dan Totheroh in preparing the Dumas story for the screen.

The magnificent photography is credited to that ace cameraman, Peverell Marley, while Gwen Wakeling, Hollywood fashion expert rates cheers for the hundreds of gorgeous costumes of the period designed by her.

"The Count of Monte Cristo" in answer to the cry for a great motion picture that will satisfy the tastes of every filmgoer of every age. It's ace entertainment from start to finish.

"After the earthquake" featuring Srimati Durga Khote.

The Carlton shows "Secret of the French Police" this week.

MIDNIGHT ROMANCE

At West End Talkies

Ranjit Movietone's "Midnight Romance" is successfully commencing the third week from this Saturday.

"JAN-NISAR"

At The Golbe Talkies

Sarla Cinetone's Urdoo Talkie "Jan-Nisar" is running for second week at Globe Talkies. It is a story of a brave youth who fights his way to freedom. It stars Master Marutirao Pahelwan, Miss Sardar Akhtar, Janibabu and Miss Azurie.

"A WICKED WOMAN"

At The Regal

Mady Christians, glamorous new screen personality from Vienna, makes her debut and at the same time scores one of the most distinct triumphs of the screen season in her long-awaited first American picture. "A Wicked Woman," commencing to-day at the Regal Theatre. The glamorous star of "The Waltz Dream" and other continental hits plays, as her introduction to American audiences, a modern American woman in an intense dramatic story that is literally a cross section of a woman's soul. Covering the whole gamut of human emotions, this remarkable actress by sheer dynamic force holds her audience absolutely spell-bound throughout the amazing story of love, devotion and retribution. The story based on Anne Austin's sensational fiction tale, deals with a woman who through sacrifice, raises her family to a better standard of living while she, herself, stands in the shadow of a fearful past. The scene where she makes her pact with God to return to justice is probably one of the most stirring ever seen in a picture. Charles Brabin directed, and injected many deft human touches and bits of comedy relief in the production, and an elaborate cast surrounds the Viennese star. Jean Parker, of "Little Women" fame, gives an engaging and dramatic performances at the wayward daughter. Charles Bickford plays the virile lover, giving a faultless interpretation. William Henry plays the reporter son engagingly and Betty Furness is the home-loving daughter. Others adequately cast are Robert Taylor, DeWitt Jennings, Paul Harvey, Sterling Holloway in an outstanding comedy interlude, Zelda Sears as the herb doctor, Marilyn Harris, Betty Jane Graham, Jackie Searle and George Billings.

"A Wicked Woman" with Mady Christians shown at the Regal.

"The Lives of Bengal Lancer" seen for the second week at Pathe.

"BENGAL LANCER"

At Pathe

"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" which goes into second week and will probably continue into third and fourth weeks, is drawing crowded houses at every performance. The film has registered the same big success in all parts of the world. In London, where it is still on many famous people have been to see it amongst whom may be mentioned T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Victoria, Princess Patricia, T. M. The King and Queen of Siam, the ex-Queen of Spain (two visits) Lord Portal, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Duff Cooper, and Lady Halifax.

In Bombay amongst the notabilities who have visited Pathe Cinema are His Excellency Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne, H. H. The Aga Khan, Sir George and Lady Beaumont, and many others.

No one should miss seeing this picture, partially filmed in India it typifies heroism, valour, and self-sacrifice.

"SECRET OF THE FRENCH POLICE"

At The Carlton

One of those stories, cleverly combined with a series of memoirs explaining the method of the French Surete, is now on the screen at the Carlton Theatre. It is RKO Radio Pictures' production of "Secret of the French Police" in which Gwill Andre, Frank Morgan, John Warburton, and others are featured.

There is an amazing, albeit thrilling, series of murders abductions, thievings, plotting and counter-plotting, ably acted out, well written, nicely photographed and beautifully directed.

JOIN CONGRESS IN THOUSANDS

Mr. Deo's Appeal To Maharashtrians

Mr. S. D. Deo, President, M P C C, has issued an appeal to the public in Maharashtra, in the course of which he says:

The Bombay Congress has decided upon a new constitution for the Congress. This Constitution has given a prominent place to the interest of those living in villages. This is its new feature. Since the new Constitution imposes no other condition upon a member except that of paying four annas and signing the creed, it has given a very wide scope for the masses to join the Congress ranks. Moreover, with the object of inviting them to work in the Congress machinery, 75 per cent. seats are reserved for them.

Another important feature of this new Constitution is that it contemplates the Congress workers to sphere the villagers' life of manual labour, and with this end in view the Constitution makes it obligatory for any Congress member who wants to be elected to any Congress Committee to do some manual labour at least for 8 hours a month, besides being a habitual Khadi wearer.

Thus these two features form the main stay of the Constitution which only further intensifies the Congress policy of being a part and parcel of the masses. I therefore appeal to the villagers in Maharashtra to enrol themselves in Congress. The new Constitution gives Maharashtra 100 seats in the Delegates for the Congress for which number we must enrol at least 50,000 members, and that too before April, 11. That will only be the minimum; but Maharashtra with its historic traditions will, I hope, enrol one lakh of members and fulfil my previous announcement.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 12, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 25, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 27, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 58m
Sunset: 6h 45m
High Tide: 9-22 29-22
Low Tide: 3-53 15-37

All-India Unemployment Day's Meeting at Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m.
Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S S Ranpura with English mails sails at 1 p.m
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall, 2 to 9-30 p.m
Public lecture by Dr. John McKenzie on "Christianity and other religions," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Rd., 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 3.

All-India Detenu Day—Public meeting at Chowpatty under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 4.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Parsi Gymkhana: Golden Jubilee, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 5-15 p.m
Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Dr. (Miss) Hazel Machado's lecture on "Public Health in Education", Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m (The lecture is open to the public).

TUESDAY, March 5.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m

ALL-INDIA UNEMPLOYMENT DAY

A preparatory meeting will be held to observe All-India Unemployment Day at Chowpaty Sands to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Mehgrally presiding. Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar and others will speak.

A. S. SCHOOL'S ANNUAL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of the Antonio de Souza High School will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor Correia Fernandes will meet his students in Politics (Present-day European Constitution) to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Corfu' with the mails from London of the 21st ultimo passed Suez at 11 p.m. on the 27th ultimo.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Weekly Public Concert of the School will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum

BEEN CONCERT

Ustad Nazirkhan of Jawra State will give his Been and Sitar Concert at the School of Indian Music Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS

The annual Athletic Sports of Antonio de Souza High School, Byculla, will be held at the Oval to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. Mr. Hoosenalli M. Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a concert of South Indian music by Miss Yamuna and Miss Lalitha at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Russian Classical Ballet. Daily at 9-30 p.m Sunday at 6 p.m. Extra Matinee on Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m

REGAL—"A Wicked Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

CARLTON—"Secret of French Police" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m

WEST END—"Midnight Romance." Time as usual

GLOBE—"Jan Nisar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Lord of Jungle." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m

EDWARD—"King of the Wild Horses" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. Light Orchestras and Bands. (Columbia) 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. The "Rex" Revue. By Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Ltd. 7-30 p.m. The Request Hour. A Programme compiled from listeners requests 8-30 p.m. Empire relay 9 p.m. Time signal. European Programme Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-40 p.m Indian Programme General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m Classical and Light music. SB from Saraswatibai Fatenfeker 10 p.m. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan to 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

'C' WARD D. C. C

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a general meeting of the 'C' Ward workers and volunteers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, 2nd floor, Kalbadevi, Sjt. Nagindas Master will preside

ANNUAL SCOUT RALLY

The Annual Rally of the Municipal Scouts and Cubs is to be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the compound of the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

"The Congress Socialist Attitude On Coming J. P. C. Constitution" will form the subject of a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at Chowpaty to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr Yusuf Meherally, Mr. C. K Narayanswami, Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Mr Ashok Mehta, among others will address the meeting and Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas will preside.

CROP OF THEFT CASES IN CITY

A crop of theft cases were reported in the city on Thursday.

A sacred gold thread weighing 20 tolas was removed from the century-old idol of Sri Venkatesh in Fanaswadi temple at about 8-30 p.m. on Thursday. Two idols were installed in the temple and when one of them was being taken out round the temple, some one, it is stated, entered the inner sanctuary of the temple, and stole the gold thread valued at Rs. 550 from the old idol. When one of the "pujaris" came to know of it, he reported the matter to the Princess Street police. Five persons have been arrested so far in connection with this theft.

Another complaint of theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 3,200 from Karsondas Nathabhai, living at Sheik Memnon Street, was received earlier in the day.

Gold and silver ornaments worth over Rs. 300 were removed from the shop of a Marwari named Chunilal Rikapdas at Saitan Chowkey on Thursday night.

Among the other theft cases reported one is of the missing gramophone accessories from a shop at Parel Road. Several other articles were also stolen from the same shop.

ALL-INDIA DETENUS' DAY

The All-India Detenus Day will be observed at a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. The speakers at the meeting will include Mr Yusuf Meherally, Mr Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr Purshottam Trikamdas, Mr. P. R. Lele, Dr. Shetty, Mr D. L. Phatak, Mr J. C. Maitra and Mr. Kashi Prasad Singha.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public discourse on the Bhagavad Geeta will be delivered by Veda murti Madhav Bhat Gokaru at 4 p.m. on Sunday (March 3) at Laxmi Bagh, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road when all members of the G. S. B. community are invited to attend.

WOMEN'S PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Taroon Mandal, a public meeting will be held to protest against the remarks of Goculnathji Maharaj on the women of India, at Bhagat's Bungalow to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. when Mrs. Gangaben Bhatia, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Deviani Ben Desai, Miss Viliben, Mr. Mastafakir and others will address the meeting.

YOUNG MEN'S SIKH ASSOCIATION

To demand an open and impartial enquiry into the death of Sirdar Sewa Singh Thikriwalla, President of the Punjab States' People's Conference in Patiala Jail, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands Miss Maniben Kara will preside. Messrs. Meherally, Abdur Rehman Mitha, V B. Karnik, Charles Mascarenhas and several others will address the meeting.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. N. C. Narsinha Acharya, will deliver a lecture on "Are Hindu Marriages really happy?" Mr. M. H. Vakil will preside.

LECTURES ON HOMOEOPATHY

A series of twenty free lectures in English will be delivered by Dr. Lall, Ph D. Sc (U. S. A.), Homoeopath, Principal of the Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeo), 59, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, on General diseases of Women, Children and Epidemics as well as on superiority of Homoeopathy.

These lectures will also be arranged in the Fort area, Princess Street, and Girgaum Back Road or any other locality in the city and the suburbs according to local demand.

GRAMODYOGA VASTU MANDIR

Mr. Meherally writes:—

With a view to give an impetus to village industries one more centre is proposed to be opened in Bombay under the name of 'Gramodyoga Vastu Mandir' in the Girgaum, section of this city. It will only deal in 100 per cent Indian Articles which may be approved by Mahatmaji's Gramodyoga Sangh. Manufacturers of articles made in Indian villages are invited to send samples and prices to Gramodyoga Vastu Mandir Post Box 428 Bombay, with a stamped envelope for reply.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Hokushin Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) the 2nd instant.

Full quota of mails from the United States of America for India was not received ex s.s. 'Mooltan' which arrived on Thursday the 28-2-35. In particulars mails for places in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Indore, Hyderabad East Coast, Madras, Punjab and U. P. were not received.

As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane which was delayed for 24 hours and was expected to arrive Karachi on the 1st March 1935, has been further delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails will be received here on Sunday the 3rd and issued for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m on the following day i.e. on Monday the 4th instant in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on Sunday the 3-3-35.

Registered correspondence 15-00 hours on Saturday the 2-3-35.

BOMBAY KARNATAKI RESIDENTS TO CONFER

"Duty To Stand By Their Mother-Tongue"

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, the Mysore Association and the Karnatak Association, Bombay, a joint Conference of the representatives of these three institutions and of other prominent Karnataki residents of the City of Bombay was held on Sunday last, in the Hall of the Karnatak Sangh, Girgaum, Bombay, for considering the measures to be adopted for holding the next session of the Karnatak Sahitya Parishad in Bombay.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramswami and Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar spoke on the necessity of holding the next session of the Parishad in Bombay in the next cold weather and impressed on all those assembled their immediate duty in the matter.

Rao Bahadur Ramswami emphasised the fact that as there were in Bombay more than 50,000 Karnatak residents, it was their bounden duty to stand by their mother-tongue and to devote themselves to its development.

The letter from the Secretary of the Karnatak Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore, formally accepting Bombay's invitation, was then read out, and it was resolved to convene a public meeting of the Karnataki residents of the city of Bombay on Sunday, (10th March, 1935), in a suitable place to be notified later on. A Committee was then formed for making arrangements with regard to the proposed public meeting.

Mosque Committee Conference

The Bombay Musjid Committee has decided to hold a Conference, of the trustees and other persons concerned in the mosques of Bombay in order to take necessary steps to inaugurate Quranic instructions after the congregational prayers in the mosques the Conference will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, 3rd instant, at the Anjuman Islam Hall, Hornby Road. Mr. Al-Haj Kassamally Jairajbhoy, will preside on the occasion.

Two Council Nominations

The resignation of Mr. J. A. Madan of his office of member of the Legislative Council of Bombay has been accepted and in his place Mr. P. B Advani, being an official has been nominated.

The resignation of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, of his office of member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, was also accepted and in his place Mr. T. E. Streatfield being an official has been nominated.

MUSICAL ART CIRCLE, LAL BAUG

Under the auspices of the above circle a concert of Indian music will be given by Bai Sundrabai of Poona to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Sawtamali Bhuwan, Sabaji Sawlaram Meher Hall, opposite Byculla Station

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Saint Dunstan, Capt. R Newton, Agents Madhavlal and Co. Ltd., from Calcutta.
S.S. Ginyo Maru, Capt Y Moroki, Agents N Y Kaisha, from Nagoya via Colombo.
S.S. Mooltan, Capt. E P Lyndon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from London via Aden.

DEPARTURES.

S.S Jalaputra, Capt. G S MacWilliam, Agents Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd., for Colombo.
S.S. Gurna, Capt. J C Hornor, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Calcutta via Mangalore.
S.S Ranpura, Capt G H S Furlong, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for London via Aden.
S.S Col-di-Lana, Capt G Gerohmich, Agents Lloyd Triestino, for Batavia.

LOADING.

S.S. Soudan for China, Japan Ports via Singapore.
S.S Mayebashi Maru for China, Japan Ports via Karachi.

"Textile Worker's Week"

In celebration of the "Textile Workers Week", the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union will hol a public meeting at Naigaon near the Improvement Trust Chawls to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m when Mr. Karnik, the vice-President of the Union will preside. Speeches will be delivered by Messrs. Bhuskute, Madan Shetty, Rane and others regarding necessity of strengthening the G. K. Union. Chawl Meeting will then be held in the workers Chawls.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE DEBATE

Under the auspices of the Bohra Youth League, a public debate will held at the Youth League Hall at the Nagdevi Street to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. The subject for discussion will be "Whether it is the Press or the Stage which contributes more to Civilidation." Mr. S. A Brelvi and others will take part in the discussion.

FREE READING ROOM

For the free use of the general public the the rading room and library of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen Navsari Building 138 Nagdevi Street will remain open from 8-v0 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T) daily, except on Saturday when it will remain closed.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL VARNASHRAM SWARAJYA SANGH

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m (S. T.) to express sorrow at the sad deaths of M. K. Acharya and Sheth Maganlal Hargowandas.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Drashti"

The January issue of this well-conducted and thoughtful "international review of reconstruction," as it describes itself, fully justifies the hopes raised by its initial issues that it will give a courageous and helpful lead to public opinion in the multi-sided reconstructive activities which one sees to-day all over the country. The contributions, both from the editorial pen and from other writers, which have been appearing in the journal, are characterised by a freshness of outlook and incisiveness of criticism that is exhilarating. In the current issue there is a lengthy appreciation of the contribution of the late Mr. E. B. Havell to the re-awakening of art-consciousness in this country, from the pen of Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, editor of the journal. Mr. Vakil's estimate of Mr. Havell's work may be summed up as follows in his own words: "Mr Havell rescued Indian art from archaeological subservience and Hellenism. He revealed the importance of 'Indian miniature' painting, but overlooked the more virile mural paintings of ancient India. He analysed the sad condition of art, as a result of the country's misconceived system of education and vandalism But he could not follow up the logic of his analysis . . . He diffused interest in Indian art but at the same time blurred its universal values of art. . . ." Mr. Vakil believes, however, that Mr. Havell's work will live longer than Havellism

Man's Injustice To Woman

Among other contributions of note appearing in the journal are appreciations of Rodin and his art by Mr. D. Nadkarni, and of Noel Coward by Mr R. K. Karanjia, some interesting observations on the characteristics of Yugoslav peasantry by Countess Vera Crassi, and a vigorous onslaught by Kumari Kunti Parijat on that complaisant manhood which, with the inherent and traditional advantages it has secured for itself by man-made laws and social conventions, has reduced woman to the position of a semi-slave doll or parasite of man Kumari Parijat asks whether with all these advantages men are really happy. "Neither men nor nations could be happy or strong or free," she observes truthfully, "without the assistance of strong happy freely intelligent womanhood To men, she can offer no home and poor company, to nations she can offer nothing towards lasting freedom or harmony if she remains where she is—a kitchen machine, a doll or a domesticated animal" Countess Crassi's delineation of the characteristics of Yogoslav peasantry suggests comparisons with Indian peasantry which are heightened by the photographs of types of both published side by side by her

That the agricultural life of a people like Indians cannot be divorced entirely from their industrial activities without serious detriment to both is stressed by Mr T. M. R. Surma in another article The monthly review of reconstructional activities in India as well as the feature entitled "The Nation's mind." in which the striking observations made by persons of light and leading are got together are as interesting as ever. The journal is one of the brightest and most thoughtful monthlies issued in this country and the editor deserves to be congratulated on the high level of interest it has been maintaining since its start.

Lectures On Social And Political Topics

Under the auspices of Dadar Dist. Congress Committee, a series of lectures (open to all) on Social and Political questions of the day will be arranged on every Sunday at 8-30 a.m. in the office hall of the Dadar Congress Committee, opposite Dadar Railway Station (B. B. & I. I.

Sjt. S K Patil will inaugurate the series of lectures by giving a discourse on the Karachi Congress Resolution to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

Royal Iraqi Consulate

A bungalow at Middle Colaba has been selected for the Royal Iraqi Consulate. The address is as follows:—The Royal Consulate General, Admiralty House no. 111, Middle Colaba.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "HILAL"

A security of Rs. 3,000 each has been demanded by Government from the Printer and Publisher of the "Hilal" and also from the Keeper of the "Hilal" Press.

The order which was served on Th order which was served on Friday, is sequel to a cartoon of H. H. the Aga Khan which was published in the Id number of the paper and an article about the Aga Khan which was published on January 13.

The amount is rebuired to be furnished before March 13.

A FLAMING NEW STAR!

Born of a story of emotions at white heat — a new star flames in the movie heavens — and a great actress comes into her own. Fresh from her triumphs in London, Paris and New York, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer takes pride in presenting a new beauty, a brilliant personality destined for still greater success in motion picture entertainment.

THE REGAL

To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Mady CHRISTIANS in A Wicked Woman

JEAN PARKER
CHARLES BICKFORD

She HAS—
The fire of GARBO
The charm of SHEARER
The allure of HARLOW
The sparkle of CRAWFORD

GALA OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

INDIAN DANCE Abhinaya Nrittya

BY

M. ALGERNOFF—Pavlova's Partner

is one of the many novelties in the Festival of Dance, Music and Colourful Spectacle offered by the famous

RUSSIAN CLASSICAL BALLET

The one and only Company in Pavlova's Tradition organised by her husband M. Dandre.

35 ARTISTES 35

INCLUDING WORLD FAMOUS CELEBRITIES

AND A GORGEOUS CORPS DE BALLET

FIRST PROGRAMME INCLUDES

"LA FILLE MAL GARDEE" with Music by HERTEL
"LAC DES CYGNES" (SWAN LAKE) with Music by Tschaikowsky
POLOVETSIAN DANCES from the Opera "PRINCE IGOR" with Music by Borodine and
DIVERTISSEMENTS

Sunday at 6 p. m. only Daily at 9-30 p. m.
Extra Matinees on Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p. m.

TICKETS: Rs. 10, Rs. 8, Rs. 5|12, Rs. 3|6, and Rs. 2.

ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE EXCEPT Gallery At Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

PATHE

—SECOND— RECORD WEEK

3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING at 10 a.m.

THE BIGGEST PICTURE IN 5 YEARS!

A Super Spectacle THE LIKE of WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN BEFORE.

PARTIALLY FILMED IN INDIA.

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"THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
A Paramount Picture with
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FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL
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The Bombay Chronicle

Wad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1935

THE FARCE GOES ON

The House of Commons is getting on pretty fast with the India Bill, Clause by Clause, for the simple reason that Government's reliable majority makes discussion a mere formality. Amendment after amendment has either to be withdrawn or is thrown out by a large majority. It is true that everything will finally depend upon whether or not the Princes come to an understanding with the Government. But for the present the negotiations are going on secretly and any light will be thrown on than only when definite decisions are arrived at. In short the fate of the Bill now depends wholly on the Prince's choice, the entire nation's persistent and unqualified protests weigh little with the British Government. However, the people cannot be long deprived of their right to determine their own constitution.

Indianisation Of Army

The detailed discussion of the Bill only shows how determined the Government is not to accept the slightest improvement in it. For instance, the Indianisation of Defence Forces within thirty years was the subject of an amendment proposed by Mr. Rhys Davies, a Labour Member, who justly contended that it was impossible for a country to have self-government if the Defence Forces were in foreign hands. India cannot be satisfied with anything less than immediate and effective control over the Army and she cannot wait for thirty years for complete Indianisation. The Labour amendment was a modest and sound amendment and thoroughly practicable. For even in the year 1921 the Rawlinson Committee of experts believed that it was quite possible to Indianise the Army wholly in thirty years. Yet Sir Samuel Hoare opposed the amendment on the preposterous ground that such a fixing of the period might impair the efficiency of the Army. Even a school-boy can see through the excuse, for the real fear of Indianisation is that it will lead to a degree and type of efficiency that will not exactly suit British vested interests in India. Sir Samuel could have been a little more candid in this respect as he is in some others. A much simpler amendment was that of Mr. Morgan Jones providing that the approval of Ministers should be necessary for the employment of troops overseas, unless it was necessary for the internal safety of India. It is bad enough for the Government to use the Indian Army for any purpose other than the safety of India. But if at all in exceptional cases it has to be used for other purposes, the approval of the Ministers should be necessary. But Sir Samuel opposed this amendment, too, on most unconvincing grounds. He was sure of his majority, and he had it.

How Long Will It Work?

A curious feature of the debate on Thursday was the general condemnation of dyarchy both by the Churchill party and by Sir Samuel Hoare. With his characteristic bluntness Mr. Churchill declared that the principle of Dyarchy "ran as a hideous blemish throughout the Bill." Surprised at the outburst, Sir Samuel retorted that Mr. Churchill himself supported the system of provincial administration wherein law and order was divorced from responsible Government. What more outrageous form of dyarchy could you expect? asked Sir Samuel. There is certainly a more outrageous form of dyarchy, that, for instance, in which law and order is nominally transferred to the Ministers but is really controlled by a constitutionally irresponsible Governor, not to speak of the dual Government at the Centre. There are many more outrageous features in the Bill. But it will be some time before they actually reveal themselves. Meanwhile the farce goes on in the House of Commons of a set of persons who know little or nothing of India determining a constitution for her and seeking to impose it upon her against her will. The House is blissfully unconscious as to how it will work and how long.

Persevere

We deeply regret the failure of the Delhi negotiations for a communal settlement. We do not know yet which of the points of difference among the important parties were satisfactorily settled and on which issues the negotiations finally broke down. Many of the issues are so interdependent that it is not possible to say that any of these have been settled permanently without reference to the others. And it may be that when the next attempt is made for a settlement, the negotiators will have to begin "ab initio." In any case when several parties have failed to arrive at an agreement on the whole, it is not wise to lay the blame at the door of this or that particular party. The redeeming feature of the negotiations is that, so far as the Congress President and Mr. Jinnah are concerned, a substantial measure of common agreement has been brought about and that, as the Associated Press message says, left to themselves, they would have reached a settlement which they had every hope would have been endorsed by the Congress and the Muslim League, but their attempt to make others outside these two organizations agree to the terms failed. We hope with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah that "forces will arise which will make a future attempt more fruitful." But it will not do to wait passively for favourable forces to arise. Nationalist leaders in the principal communities should work quietly together and first seek a full settlement among themselves, if only as a basis for negotiations at a more representative conference.

"New Deal" In Danger

The decision of the Federal Judge, Mr. John P. Nields, in regard to the labour provisions in the N.R.A. is not merely a set back to President Roosevelt's 'New Deal." It strikes at the very foundation of the American experiment since it declared unconstitutional and void the establishment of the principle of guarantee of the right of collective bargaining to workers. Such a decision, in addition to proving fatal to the "New Deal," will throw America into a grave turmoil of struggle. The situation, however, can be saved by the Supreme Court to which the Government has appealed. It is common knowledge that if the United States of America has been able to keep pace with the times it is only because the defects of a rigid constitution promulgated for the needs of American society in the 18th century have been rendered ineffective by interpretations of the Supreme court.

INDIA'S FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

England Should Be The Centre

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The future of India's foreign propaganda appears difficult from the Indian view-point. However, it is not the question of what we want but what the world wants from us. Politically the post-war world has become a new world and none of our previous experiences or wisdom will be of much value.

The chief centre of propaganda for foreign nations will have to be England even though some may consider it paradoxical to chose the citadel of British imperialism as the centre of propaganda for the independence of India. To some of our speakers and publicists there is a glamour for foreign countries; their glamour, however, rests on misconceived ideas. We are not a European nation with any blood, religious or traditional affinities with any white people to whom our case can become a sentimental appeal of great force. There is no such thing as a throne of India arousing dynastic jealousies of rivalry among other nations against Great Britain as a dynastic inheritor of the throne of the Moghuls.

Helpful Groups.

Political agitators without any real dangers against them in their own territories have sometimes chosen the dramatic path of living in a foreign country, where they draw a small circle of sympathisers but who are never known to achieve any big success. There are sections of population of a particular type to whom an appeal for national independence of all peoples in the world has an attraction, such as the pacifists, the anti-militants, the internationalists, the philosophical democrats and generally the romantic publicists. Their moral voice constitutes a certain measure of moral support for the struggling nation and a constant appeal in suitable form to these sections in every country made now and again is a valuable piece of political propaganda. There is another section of class conscious masses now in the post-war period in all the countries who have learnt to associate imperialist expansion with capitalist exploitation and in their resentment of their own exploitation they are now developing a conscious resentment against Imperialist exploitation. This is the new moral force which has always existed but has only been made use of on a large scale in the present century. Political propaganda, say, for India's independence, among these sections in all imperialist countries of Europe and America is not only valuable but has now become necessary. However, even for such a propaganda India requires to maintain a strong centre in Great Britain. Independent centres of propaganda in foreign countries have a precarious life and extremely limited scope, because in spite of sectional sympathy in different countries, the capitalist governments of foreign countries have always their masonic brotherhood with the powerful capitalist government of Great Britain as of any other power. They would see to it that agitations against a "friendly" Power does not go beyond a certain limit.

Useful Moral Support.

The moral support of sections of the people in foreign countries is so essential as to become almost indispensable. Such moral support has two functions: in the first place to give encouragement to the people who are engaged in a rightful struggle, and secondly by their outside moral voice to arouse discussions and provoke thought among the sections of people in the country of the rulers. A general discussion in America or France or Germany on India's hardship in general or a particular piece of injustice in a crisis makes many more people in Great Britain to set about thinking among themselves. The voice of the whole of India would be first capable of being heavily censored in Great Britain and secondly of being rendered unimportant by being denounced by governments or royal commissions as being exaggerated or unfair. The voice coming from other parts of the world, on the other hand, has got an electric effect. By paying a little intensive consideration to this last aspect what do we find?

We find that the actual success in a struggle for freedom between two nations rests on the amount of changed opinion among sections of the people in the ruling country, either through self-interest or through feelings of fear. The voice of the outside nation and third par-

(Continued on page 7).

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

"Vande Mataram" And The Tri-colour Are The Truly National Anthem And National Flag In India

By K. F. NARIMAN. II.

The Indian National Congress is recognised and acknowledged as the largest and most representative national and political organisation in India and it is enough that that organisation has accepted the "Vande Mataram" and the Tricolour as the country's National Anthem and National Flag. It is not for officials to criticise or to pass any judgment over them. It not only betrays a petty mind and ungracious gesture, but a short-sighted move like this is capable of creating mischievous consequences. The Civilian bureaucratic mentality must once for all get rid of the false delusion that Nationalism in the country even amongst Government servants, can be checked by such short-sighted ideas, circularised through secret circulars? Some years ago a similar secret ban existed and Government servants, including clerks, were directed not to be members or visitors of the Petit Library because it was reported to Government that politics was discussed and read in that institution. Such childish attempts to suppress nationalism cause a reaction in favour of Nationalism Such instances only show to what length, they go in their frantic efforts to check the rising tide of Nationalism.

Contradiction In Terms

Further it is difficult to understand and appreciate Government's stand-point: we can quite understand from the official point of view, the 'Union Jack' or 'God Save the King' being described, revered and even adored, as National symbols of Great Britain. But by no stretch of even bureaucratic imagination, could they be imposed on India as Indian 'National' symbols. The very word 'National' connotes something indigenous, peculiar to a nation or country. A foreign Flag or foreign Anthem cannot be 'National' so far as India is concerned. It is a contradiction in terms, and arises out of the transparent fallacy of mixing up Royalist feelings with national sentiments of patriotism.

British National Flag

Originally the English Flag consisted only of the banner of St. George. Later on, on the union of Scotland with England, the Scottish colours were added, blue with a white diagonical cross. Still later, on the union with Ireland in 1801, the banner of St. Patrick, the Irish Patron Saint was added. Thus it represented the Union of three small Islands, England, Scotland and Ireland, the whole forming Great Britain; Jack standing for James I (Jacques) It is a combination of three flags, of three countries, composing the Island of Great Britain. Thus 'Union Jack,' when applied to Great Britain, is full of significance and represents National Unity of three Nations, English, Scot and Irish, and the Flag itself bears the banner and colours of these three countries alone but outside Great Britain and except for the Britishers it has neither meaning nor sentiment. The Tri-colour Flag is certainly the one and only National' Flag for India.

Out Of Place

All British Colonies have insisted upon separate Flags and Anthems, and have given their National symbols a separate place, no way inferior to Union Jack or British National Anthem. But our Civilian smell sedition and objection in every Indian National action or gesture. And "Vande Mataram," the most innocent inoffensive, mild and patriotic Indian National Anthem, frightens them as being "Revolutionary," and the Tri-colour National Flag of India irritates them as a red rag incites a bull.

Futile Policy

The present policy of Government throughout the country seems to be to preserve for ever the 'fruits' of the supposed victory over the Congress and be ever on the guard to prevent any future success for the Congress. Hence they fear an officer in every Congress bush and smell mischief in every Congress action. Thus they are preparing in their own way political soil for the new seeds of "good-will and "unity" and creating "favourable" atmosphere for the supposed new era of peace and contentment. Petty-minded intolerance and panicky suspicion are the guiding governing principles of the present day.

Nationalism and patriotism are inner growths, they permeate in

(Continued on page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

COMPLACENT UNCONCERN

We take the following from a summary of how Government have implemented the recommendations made by the Whitley Commission about four years ago. It is typical of official attitude towards Labour problem:—

> As regards sanitary conditions underground in coal mines, the Local Governments concerned have been reminded of the importance of the matter and it has been suggested to them that a beginning might be made as soon as possible.

Sanitary conditions underground affect the very lives of the workers. But what is the quality and degree of official concern? After four years, a "suggestion" has been made to local Governments. The "suggestion" suggests just a "beginning" which "might" be made. And the suggested "beginning," "might" be made "as soon as possible." There is no hurry or urgency about it! One is reminded by way of contrast, of the energetic communications to local Governments to mobilise district officers against the menace of the Congress constructive programme of village uplift.

FRONTIER GANDHI AND GOVT.

We do not blame Mr. Bell for his curt negative in answer to a short notice question as to whether Sardar Vallabhbhai was not allowed to interview the Frontier Gandhi in jail. By itself that question was superfluous because the fact of the refusal of interview is public knowledge. And it was for the questioner, by a supplementary question, to invite Mr. Bell to say why it was considered absolutely necessary that the Frontier Gandhi should be deprived of an opportunity to meet a colleague and a brother. As regards the question of his transfer Government—even after making allowance for bureaucratic limitations—are to blame. The Frontier Gandhi's health has, to the knowledge of Government, been bad for a long time. And yet, in spite, further, of the prisoner's own application, the question of his transfer is still "under consideration." We should have thought that the question deserved to be treated as a little more urgent.

GOOD WILL & GOOD-WILL

Sir Herbert Emerson, a distinguished member of the "Indian Civil Service" and the Governor of the Punjab, cannot but praise Europeans in India and compliment them on founding their policy on "good will." He is unable to realise that with claims for safeguards in all shapes and forms—safeguards, the injustice of which from the point of view of India's interests is matched only by the prompt willingness with which they have been conceded—as the main and basic factor of European policy it is really an outrage on a noble word to suggest that that policy is guided by good will. It is true that good will is the European's best safeguard in the future. But deceived by a sense of false and fleeting power the Britisher has not yet realised the truth of it.

POOR DEFENCE

His Excellency talked about certain first principles of British policy. There is nothing original or remarkable in the claim. It is merely a very commonplace platitude which is professed and repeated "ad nauseam" by every single administration in the world, however good or however bad it may be. But His Excellency was more noticeably categorical in denouncing those "who pretend for their own ends that the key note of British policy in India is to divide and rule." If this is intended to constitute a defence say, of the Communal Award or against the complaint that the demand for Separate Electorates—as distinct from the 'representation' of minorities —is, historically, associated with official encouragment, then it is a poor defence indeed.

THE WAKF BILL.

We welcome the introduction by the Bombay Government themselves of the Bill to amend the Mussalman Wakf Act. We do so because it implies Government's acceptance of the principle that the community is entitled to full control over, and superintendence of, the administration of Muslim 'Aukaf' and their accounts. But we deeply, regret that the Bill as introduced by the Minister is, in its provisions, weaker than even the weak one which Mr. Syed Munawar decided not to introduce in consequence of an assurance from Government. The provisions have to be drastically improved to ensure not bureaucratic but popular control before Mr. Kambli's Bill can be accepted by Muslim public opinion or serve the object for which it is intended.

HINDI SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

The appeal made by the Hindi Bhasha Sammelan of Bombay to the members of the Municipal Corporation for better support to Hindi elementary schools in the City deserves to be most sympathetically considered by the latter body. The need for Hindi schools for Hindi-speaking population has been duly recognised by the Corporation. But the few schools actually conducted by it are utterly inadequate for the Hindi-speaking population of the City. The appeal in question states that some private Hindi schools that actually supply a keenly felt want are financially in a precarious condition. It is the duty of the Schools Committee to see that the schools are either given generous grants or converted into municipal schools.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Double Pressure

The absurdity of their (Princes') claim to have direct dealings with the Crown, as distinguished from the Government of India, will be revealed to them immediately in all its nakedness, and within a period of months rather than years the Government of India under the new constitution will inherit all the powers of the present Government of India. Nor will the people of the States be inactive. With the example of the Indian Provinces before them, they will put all the constitutional pressure in their power on the Princes both to introduce self-government in their own territories and to enter into definite political relationship with self-governing India. Under this double pressure, which the Princes will find it impossible to resist, an all-India Federation of the right sort, with all its component units self-governing and animated by the same ideals, will be ushered into existence sooner than perhaps the most sanguine among us expect to-day.—"Tribune".

Red Shirts And Violence

The figures given by Mr. Hallet to the Council of State regarding the activities of the Red Shirts, certainly do not show that the organisation was of a violent character or had violence as one of its aims. According to the Home Secretary, the total number of Red Shirts convicted during the last campaign was 6,930. Out of all those convicted, 164 were separately convicted of offences involving violence. Mr. Hallet further stated that some of the people convicted for violence belonged to mobs, caught red-handed while committing acts of violence. There is nothing in the statement of Mr. Hallet to show firstly that any of those convicted of violence were members or leaders of the Red Shirt movement, and secondly that there is any evidence in the possession of Government to show that the Red Shirt organization had the commission of acts of violence as part of its official or confidential programme. During mass demonstrations some violent acts are bound to occur, and such acts did occur in other places as well But on account of those lapses on the part of the mob, Government never charged the Congress with aiming at violence. Similarly, we do not see how on the basis of what the Home Secretary stated, Government can sustain the charge of violence against Red Shirts, and justify the existing ban on the organisation.—"National Call."

"TRAVELLERS WITHOUT TICKETS.

Arrangements Made By Local Railway Administrations."
—Madras Mail.

No wonder our Railways do not show good profits.

* * * *

The sensational surprise of the budget (budgets, in their noteworthy features are invariably constituted of two parts: the very much expected as, for instance, the restoration of salary cuts and the altogether unexpected) is, of course, that tell-tale one crore for village uplift. Who could have imagined that a thing never thought of during the last 150 years would drop as a bombshell, an agreeable bombshell if you like, in the year of grace 1935?

* * * *

Why? One theory is that that the British Government propose to celebrate the centenary plus golden jubilee of their trusteeship of the "masses" by this, their maiden effort in a maiden budget at practical objective trusteeing.

* * * *

According to Mr. Aney "the Government are, in the matter of rural uplift, running a race with the Congress without having any clear plans before them."

The PLAN (capitals please) is as clear as it is imperative also—to run a race with the Congress.

* * * *

"Mahatma Gandhi has got his crore from the Government of India," said Mr. Sayamurti

This, of course, is the real truth. But we hope it is not taken too literally by the Law Member who has not yet forgotten the other crore that Gandhiji raised from the people of India. Otherwise the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would demand to know from the Mahatma how the money was being spent by Provincial Governments and District Officers.

* * * *

"INDEMNITY BY ABYSSINIA."
—Headline.

It refers to the sum of 800,000 francs that Abyssinia has paid to France for having tempted a French officer into a rash, unjustifiable and unprovoked adventure.

* * *

LONDON, March 1.

According to "The Times," it is highly probable that the King of Siam will abdicate the throne after receiving the official notification of the refusal of the Siam National Assembly to comply with his demands.—Reuter.

* * * *

What? Hasn't he got even the powers of certification?

The efforts of Rajen Babu and Mr. Jinnah to find a formula to settle the communal problem having failed, the last obstacle to a smooth departure of an Anti-Award Delegation for England has been happily removed.

And we also take this opportunity of congratulating Bhai Parmananda, Sir Md Yakuo, special correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers, etc., on being freed from at least a terrible and protracted suspense.

* * * *

"Deliberate Attempt To Commit Suicide"
—Headline.

It would be interesting to know how one did it unwittingly and involuntarily.

* * * *

"Come off that horse this minute!"

"Don't shout at me like that—I am not daddy, you know, mummy."

"SELF-GOVT. IMPOSSIBLE WITH DEFENCE IN FOREIGN HANDS"

Indians Capable Of Organising Defence

Lansbury's Tribute To Indigenous Talent

Meet Legitimate Aspirations Of India

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons four pages of amendments were disposed of after another hard day's work, in which an even temperature was maintained throughout. At the normal hour of adjournment the Committee should have reached the end of clause 11 after five days work of the committee, whereas the provinciol programme had allowed for the adoption of clause 45 at the end of the sixth day. The intention had been to dispose of the Federation clauses in six days.

Such, however, was the spirit of co-operation present that after the initial prospect of a lengthy sitting after midnight it was agreed to begin merely the discussion of clause 12 dealing with the special responsibilities of the Governor-General.

The day's debate ended with a note of utmost good temper. In the last division Government forces numbered only 145.

When the figures were announced Mr. Winston Churchill called out in good humour "resign, 145 is miserable." His remark was greeted with laughter.

The indications are that the Federation clauses will require the first call upon the margin of four days allowed for contingencies over and above 26 days minimum, allotted in the schedule.

The House adjourned after midnight.

HIDEOUS BLEMISH.

Mr. Churchill said that he and his associates were bound to vote against the Clause, because it embodied a principle of dyarchy which ran as a hideous blemish throughout the Bill. Government had cast the report of the Simon Commission on one side. They left the Statutory Commission for jejune apologetics of the Select Committee.

Mr. Churchill was surprised that Earl Winterton quoted the Select Committee report against the Simon Commission, since the Select Committee's arguments were based on the contention that the Princes were willing to enter the Federation. He said: "Let the House realise quite clearly that they are introducing dyarchy at the Centre on the sole pretext that the Princes wish to come in, which is not true."

Major E. Gadogan (Con.) said unlike Mr. Churchill he did not claim infallibility for the report of the Simon Commission. The latter thought they found a way of circumventing dyarchy, but when their scheme was examined by the Select Committee they were compelled to agree that it was a dyarchy in fact, though not in form.

Law And Order Divorced.

Sir Samuel Hoare said it might be thought from Mr. Churchill's speech that Mr. Churchill and his friends would not touch this accursed thing called dyarchy, but they favoured the worst possible form of dyarchy in the Centre, namely, a complete gulf between the Executive and Legislature. Moreover, they favoured the Simon Commission proposition, whereby the army should remain as a part of the British Army, and have no connection with the Indian machinery of Government.

Further, Mr. Churchill supported the system of provincial administration, wherein law and order was divorced from responsible Government. What more outrageous form of dyarchy could you accept, asked Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Clause was then adopted.

Sir Charles (Con.) Oman moved for the omission of sub-section two and instanced the case of United States where the Ministers did not sit in the Congress. Sir A. Steel-Maitland (Con.) replied that the United States system had been disastrous in many ways, and thought the opinion was almost universal in India that as a guarantee, of obtaining a responsible Government in the centre the Ministers should be members of the legislature.

Sir Edward Grigg (Nat. Con.) though that the sub-section might hamper the Viceroy in the discharge of his responsibilities. He said that he was a convinced supporter of the Bill, but he opposed the sub-section under discussion, which he regarded as a dangerous flaw. Mr. George Lansbury (Lab.) said that the Labourites "Would show their impartiality by this time disagreeing with the Conservative opposition."

Sir Samuel Hoare resisting the amendment reviewed the history of this at the stipulation Round Table Conference, and said that every Indian opposed its omission. A number of members of the Select Committee were attracted by Sir Charles Oman's proposal . Sir Samuel Hoare was instructed to ascertain the views of the Government of India and the provincial Governments. Every single one had opposed it and said it would not work unless the Ministries approved, which would never happen.

The Select Committee decided not to press a proposition that

(Continued on Page 5.)

would be neither accepted nor worked.

Sir Samuel pointed out if the Governor-General and his Ministers required the services of some one who was not already a member of the Federal Legislature, the Governor-General could use one of his nominations in the Upper Chamber for an appointment of this kind.

Amendment Lost.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Cabinet Responsibility

On a motion for the adoption of Clause 10 Mr. Morgan Jones (Lab.) emphasising the desire to see the inauguration of Cabinet responsibility, inquired if the Prime Minister would be free to choose his Ministers with a view to following a common policy without trying to placate the groups.

Sir Samuel Hoare warned against stigmatising about the development of collective responsibility which must grow up in practice. He said: "Our general view is to leave the development as open as possible, and in that respect we are following in the clause an almost verbatim wording of the clauses of several other Empire constitution acts. We leave the future open but the state in Paragraph 8 of the In-

(Continued on Page 12).

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THEATRE WORLD STARTLED

American Producer Abandons Extensive London Plans

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 1.

The threatre world was startled by the sudden announcement that the Manager-Producer Cochran has abandoned all his extensive production plans as a sequel to a dispute with the British Equity (Actors Trade Union). Cochran recently brought six important plays from New York for production in London this year. "If I cannot get casts I cannot produce" he said. Equity in an official statement regretting the decision, opines that the plays are bound to be produced in all the London theatres in the Jubilee year. Hence the actors will not remain unemployed.

COCHIN HARBOUR JURISDICTION

Sapru Forwards Terms To Government

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The Associated Press understands that as a result of two days' consultations between the Maharaja of Cochin and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in New Delhi, the fundamental issues regarding the jurisdiction over the Cochin Harbour area have been finally formulated and forwarded to the Government of India, as promised by Sir Tej Bahadur at the last sitting of the Cochin Harbour Conference.

If the Government of India finds the terms acceptable to all the parties concerned, there may be no need for holding another conference.—A.P.

SAAR CHAIRMAN RETIRES FOR GOOD

SAAR-Bruecken, Feb. 28.

Mr. G. G. Knox this afternoon formally relinquished his duties. Baron Aloisi on behalf of the League thanking him for his services.

A London message says:

Mr. Knox, late Chairman of the Governing Commission has been appointed Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.—Reuter.

WIPING OUT CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Nazis Abolish Thirteen Bavarian Academies

BERLIN, Feb. 28.

The sensational attempt of the radical Nazis to wipe out the Catholic schools in Munich has been extended to the whole of Bavaria by a decree of the Minister for Culture, Herr Schemm, abolishing thirteen out of the existing seventeen Catholic academies in which for centuries all female instructors have been trained for work in the 5,420 elementary schools.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA PAYS INDEMNITY TO FRANCE

DJIBOUTI, Feb. 28.

The Abyssinian Government has paid an indemnity 800,000 francs in respect of the Somali troop massacre, out of which the French officer killed was awarded 500,000 francs.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS FROM HOLIDAY

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Looking sunburned the Prince of Wales returned to London today.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 6)

ties does not directly win freedom, but it helps in gradually dividing the opinion in the ruling countries which alone becomes the ultimate factor of success for the subject countries. This condition becomes a primary condition where the ruling nation is militarily all powerful and the subject nation is militarily completely disarmed.

Economic Interests.

This analysis of the correct nature and value of foreign propaganda brings us to the consideration of the economic interests as against the old-fashioned methods of merely looking at political forms. The Indian Liberals may perhaps theorise that they hold the same political philosophy and outlook as the Liberals of Great Britain; but they cannot ignore the more important fact of life that the economic and commercial interests of the Liberals of India lie in direct opposition to those of the Liberals of Great Britain. The educated Indian seeking for rights in the professions and services of his country may have the same outlook on life and the same capitalist ambition to be ruler over the masses of his country as the educated Colonial Service hunter of Great Britain but again the economic interests of both are diametrically opposed to each other. Therefore, an appeal from one such group to another based on political or social affinities soon resolves itself into hypocritical assurances and after a long struggle ends in futile and unhelpful compromises in which the powerful always remains the gainer and the weaker always remains the loser. The purpose of British Imperialism may be sometimes served from the Indian end but it is always planned and foretold from the British end in the economic field. Political formulae evolved in Great Britain to be passed on to Indians in India are mere camouflages and shadows of the struggle. It is a mistake, therefore, to believe that India's fight against British imperialism and foreign domination is to be carried on in India alone. In such lines where economic interests of British rule lies in India the fight has to be in India, but with equally strong logic in such line where the economic interests over India are held in Great Britain the fight has to shift to Great Britain.

Britain's Gain In India

The question of tariff reforms and free imports is still a question of form. Britain can and does exploit the wealth of India in three ways: (1) by exporting British manufactured goods into India, (2) by starting manufacturing and transport industries in India and carrying away profits, interests and dividends from India to Great Britain and (3) by carrying away raw materials of great value at unduly advantageous prices from India for manufacturing industries in Great Britain or other White Dominions of the Empire. The British import into India of recent years average about £40 million a year and taking a very large margin for net profits after allowing for cost of raw materials and processes of production her total net gains can be only £6 million a year. Whereas by investing British interests in India and by exploiting labour, clerical and other services in India Great Britain actually does gain as much as £170 million a year. From the third source taking the low living given by the purchases of India's raw materials to the Indian producers and compared with the standard of living which the producers of similar raw materials in Europe and in America obtained the advantage to the British exploiters can easily be assessed at £200 million a year.

Gain To Capitalists

All these heavy economic interests require to be opposed partly in India and partly in Great Britain. Under a capitalist system of life all these economic interests of Britain, derived from India, do not reach the whole nation nor even the large majority of the people of Great Britain. Not only does the greater majority go without direct profits but large sections of certain class of workers in Great Britain have to suffer heavily in their own country on account of the opportunities of British capitalist imperialists to carry on exploitation in India and in other Colonial possessions. Here we find the true nerve centre for propaganda for India's independence to be carried on in Great Britain with the additional strength of a section of British society which becomes essential in the ultimate success of India. Having so far cleared the ground of the basis of India's foreign propaganda in Great Britain and from a British centre in other European and American countries, I shall in a future contribution try and lay down a plan for effective propaganda on behalf of India.

GRIGG'S BUDGET PRAISED BY "TIMES"

Policy Of Fostering Economic Reconstruction In Villages Welcomed

LONDON, March 1.

The budgetary position of India is happier than it has been for some years past, and the severities through which the world has been passing are being mitigated so far as India is concerned, declares "The Times" in a leading article on "The New Budget."

Sir James Grigg has shown a good deal of skill and financial sagacity in making most of the funds at his disposal, especially in view of the financial implications of the India Bill which he had to consider in any plans involving the disposal of surpluses. But the most significant feature of the Budget was Sir James Grigg's proposal to foster a policy of economic reconstruction in rural areas.

Viewed as a whole Sir James Grigg's first Budget should make an appeal to all Indians willing to allow their judgment to be kept free from political bias.

It is an achievement reflecting credit on the Finance Member who went to India for the first time only about a year ago.

LANCASHIRE DISAPPOINTED.

"The Financial Times" describes Sir James Grigg's speech as an admirably clear and succinct exposition of sound orthodox Finance. The paper adds that in Lancashire where the removal of the 5 per cent. revenue surcharge on Custom duties had been confidently expected, disappointment is acute.

FURTHER FALL IN STERLING

Sequel To Continental Withdrawals

FUTURE OF BRITISH CURRENCY DARK?

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

With the British Control adopting the role of mere onlooker sterling further declined to-day under pressure of continental withdrawals. The action of the Control has given rise to rumours on the Continent that British authorities desire to see sterling lower especially in terms of dollars.

According to the well-known merchant and Bankers, Robert Benson and Co., the persistent bearishness on the Continent regarding sterling is based on the deep-rooted conviction bred from experience that every currency not linked with gold must sooner or later depreciate.

The American Exchange Fund has been selling dollars to keep pace with the depreciation in sterling, which explains why the sterling has fallen more in terms of Continental currencies than dollars.

Paris expects President Roosevelt to raise the price of gold in terms of dollars if sterling falls to 72.75 dragging the dollar in its wake. Little credence is given in London to the Paris rumours of an Anglo-American understanding behind the fall in sterling, the objective of which is alleged to be to initiate a drive to compel the gold bloc to surrender.

POUND REACHES LOW LEVEL

PARIS, Feb. 28.

Renewed pessimism regarding the future curve of the sterling exchange has induced brokers tonight to "bear" the pound to the new low record level of 72.89.

GOVERNOR'S SEARCH FOR MISSING WIFE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BULAWAYO, Mar. 1.

The latest missing flier is the wife of Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, Governor, Northern Rhodesia, who accompanied by Dr. Kirby, the Government medical officer, departed from Livingstone yesterday morning for the new capital, Lusaka, where she intended to rejoin her husband.

Since the aeroplane was sighted over Laomo nothing further was seen. An intensive search along the route, in which the Governor is personally participating, is now proceeding.

King Of Siam Expected To Abdicate

Siamese National Assembly Refuses To Comply With His Demands

11-Year Old Nephew To Succeed As King?

LONDON, March 1.

According to 'The Times' it is highly probable that the King of Siam will abdicate the throne after receiving official notification of the refusal of the Siamese National Assembly to comply with his demands.

It is expected that if the King formally abdicates, his eleven year old nephew Prince Ananda Mahidol will immediately be proclaimed King with a Council of Regency until he attains his majority.

—Reuter.

King Prajadipok.

Abdication Depends Upon Assembly's Decision

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Siamese delegation informed Reuter that the King had not yet decided to abdicate and the decision will be taken after a few days following the receipt of messages from Bangkok giving the Assembly's decision regarding the King's demands.—Reuter.

Will It Reject Them?

SINGAPORE, March 1.

There is no confirmation from official or other sources that the King's demands have been rejected though the opinion is generally expressed at Bangkok that they will be rejected.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR ABDICATION

LONDON, March 1.

The King of Siam is now considering the terms of abdication at his residence at Cranleigh in consequence of the Siam National Assembly's rejection of the conditions he laid down as a pre-requisite to reconsidering his decision of relinquishing the throne which he had announced several months ago.

Among the King's demands were the conditions that the suspected political enemies of the present Government should be tried by the ordinary courts, instead of being exiled or punished by the Extraordinary Committee after a secret trial, and that provision in the constitution for nomination by the Government of half of the membership of the National Assembly should be abrogated.—Reuter.

THREE SHIPS DASH FOR RESCUE

"Basanka's" "S.O.S." From N. Atlantic And Its Sequel

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.

Three ships, "The City of Hamburg," "Cordillera" and "Tiangibby Castle"; are rushing to the rescue of the Yugoslav cargo boat "Bosanka" with a crew of thirty which sent out an S.O.S. from the North Atlantic 250 miles from the French coast.—Reuter

FOR BULLION AND EXCHANGE OPERATORS:—

"THE GOLD ARBITRAGE AND PARITY TABLE"

by C. V. MODY, B.A.,
Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association, Bombay. Price Rs. 15. (net)

Says Mr. G. D. BIRLA:—"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that you have published this book at the most opportune time. It will be equally useful to the economist as well as to the hard-headed businessman and while I congratulate you for writing the book, I commend it to those who are interested in the subject."

Available from:—Author.

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BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON

New Motor Taxation

TAXI-OWNERS' PLIGHT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The proposed levy of a single provincial tax on motor vehicles, as scheduled in the draft Bill published by the Government of Bombay, is a piece of staggering news to those plying vehicles for hire, specially in the Bombay Suburban District; and, if enforced, will only aggravate the misery and hardships of taxi owners, drivers and cleaners.

According to the clauses of the draft Bill, the tax on a motor vehicle plying for hire and licensed to carry four passengers is Rs. 140. The sum has to be paid yearly. Now, where is one to find the money to meet this new tax? I am a taxi-owner, Sir, and I find my lot wretched enough as it is; and I know it will be far worse with the new taxation on.

Owing to the increasing number of taxis—not due to prosperity in the trade, but due, I repeat, to present unemployment—the average daily earnings a taxi nets in are not more than three or four rupees while monthly expenses vary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90, monthly earnings range at the most from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120. What wonder, then, if I sometimes delay payment to my driver and cleaner, and myself have recourse to the money lender for sums to meet my own expenses for the bare necessaries of life?

When I find life intolerable without the new taxation I shudder to think what my fate will be, when the tax is in operation. Sir, be assured, I am not the only one who feels thus aggrieved. There are hundreds who will echo my sentiments readily, and utter the same cry of despair. But perhaps they will do it more mutinously—in the big strike, resulting in acute public inconvenience, and, worse still, in unemployment to thousands now engaged in the taxi trade.

Will not Government look upon our cause with consideration? I suggest that, at the most, Government may levy the tax on one occasion only, but not make it an annual contribution. Really, we can ill afford to pay any additional tax whatever. Government will be acting benevolently if it will abandon the idea altogether. Our life is already a burden to us—the new taxation will crush our very existence.—Yours etc.

HARI LAL.

Motor Cases Acquittals

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the recent acquittals of motor accident makers in Bombay in which "error of judgment" and unaffirmed and untested "Statement" of a police sergeant were accepted as items for consideration for the decision of the cases it is an interesting contrast to read the report of a similar case decided by an English judge in which the accused was given 9 months' imprisonment and disqualified for driving for two years.

From the report it appears that the accused was driving his car at night and after deviating from his side of the road for passing a car in front of him failed to regain his right side as he got into a skid.

He collided with a motor-cycle coming from the opposite side with fatal result to the cyclist.

The accused was accepted as a good-character driver and not a normally reckless driver but the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The judge in awarding the sentence and refusing the option of a mere fine remarked: "My duty is to do something to protect persons who are lawfully using the roads from the consequences of mad driving which is almost every day to be seen on our roads by some motorists.

I take into account the character which you have borne up to the present time and I remember that the nature of the criminal negligence does not involve such aggravating matters as over-indulgence in drink or anything of the kind. But it is impossible for me consistently with my public duty to deal with the matter by way of a fine."

Will our judiciary please note the sense of duty to the public on the roads?—Yours, etc.

SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Hindu Muslim Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah's success in the Assembly, although not very laudable from the national point of view, does indicate that unless and until the Muslim opinion is placated or Indian politics are properly handled, it is impossible to secure full-fledged Dominion Status within the near future. Mr. M. S. Aney as leader of the Nationalist Party has found that his cry for the cancellation of the Communal Award was a cry in the wilderness. It is high time that the Congress Nationalists should realize that their activities in connection with the Anti-Communal Award are going to cost the country very heavily It is an open secret that the rights and privileges secured by the Muslims cannot be easily given up by them in an atmosphere of distrust.

Those who are engaged in Delhi in evolving a formula acceptable to all the communities should see that the communal agitation—fruitless as it is—started by Pundit Malaviya should be abandoned and the Muslim leaders are taken in confidence. It goes without saying that the Congressmen decided to enter the Legislatures at an opportune time when national activities were given up, national programmes were ruled out and the Hindus and Muslims had fallen victims to the strifes of communalism The Congressmen had further decided that the coming reforms should be rejected. Unless Hindu-Muslim unity is restored, the reforms are bound to be worked out to the humiliation of the Indians. So the Communal Award should be accepted as a necessary evil. Mr. Jinnan has rightly said that no constitution can be framed without an agreed solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem or without the acceptance of the Communal Award. Let the Nationalists and Congressmen sleep over the Communal Award and fight intensely for the repeal of the coming India Act which is bound to be retrograde and humiliating Stern realities of the situation should be faced with courage and wisdom in a statesmanlike manner. Every national-minded man should realize that if the existence of the Communal Award is detrimental to the national interests, the agitation to get it cancelled is much more so.

It is made very clear by Mr. Jinnah that if the Communal Award is accepted as a temporary measure, the Mussalmans are ready to fight for the liberation of motherland. When the Communal Award cannot be cancelled by agitation and if it is an established fact that without the active co-operation of the Muslims the constitution cannot be wrecked, it will be a height of folly to continue the present communal agitation and defeat the very object with which the Congressmen and Nationalists have decided to enter the Legislatures. Let us fight unitedly for the liberation of our motherland with all our might.—Yours, etc.,

A BERARI.

Yeotmal.

Sacrament Or Contract?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Comparing the Catholic family with the Hindu, the "Indian Social Reformer", says in a recent issue.

"A true sacrament does not cease to have force when the body dies. This is the weak point of the claim that Christian marriage is a sacrament. A sacrament in the Indian sense endures through eternity. The prohibition of the remarriage of widows—but not widowers—is an (sic) one-sided and, therefore, unjust interpretation of this idea. We are afraid that the sacramental marriage must become increasingly exceptional and that Mr. Ferreira and others of his way of thinking—among whom we would count ourselves—should reconcile themselves with as much good crace as possible to the contractual conception. There is no use kicking against the pricks."

One hardly thought that even in its present 'patrioteering' role of a worshipper of the past, especially of the Hindu past, the "Reformer" would be blind to such staring facts as the existence in the Hindu fold of the practice, on the one hand, of polygamy by express permission of religion (or rather, custom, for Hinduism knows no ecclesiastical canon), and, on the other, of divorce itself, which obtains among many of its castes and is recognised by the Courts on the ground of custom.

Obviously, by 'sacrament' in this connection the "Reformer" means the 'indissoluble tie' of matrimony. If so, it is not clear why it should have confined itself to the right accorded to widowers (or 'male widows') to get married, by overlooking or forgetting the greater anomaly of the non-widower males being permitted to be 'much married'. Of course, except in the case of the castes amongst which divorce is customarily and hence legally permitted, it is true that a Hindu marriage is theoretically indissoluble. And that is why, I suppose, without dissolving an existing matrimonial tie, a male man can under Hindu law own any number of wives at the same time. None of the 'ties' are dissolved; there may be a tangle, but no unloosening! If so, why not extend the same right to women—not only to widows but to wives also? But that would be polyandry, an abomination from the he-man's point of view

Be that as it may, it is really gratifying to find the pro-sacrament "Reformer" coming at last to make the concession it does to the 'contractual conception'—as though it were a necessary evil to be tolerated in this vile age,—as an inevitable concession to a Kali-yuga weakness. For this relief much thanks.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. N.

RURAL UPLIFT IN KANARA

Mangalore Congress Committee's Programme

(From A Special Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was held recently.

Mrs. Kamaladevi moved a resolution on the need of the Congress undertaking the organisation of the agriculturists throughout the district on the basis of their economic grievances and creating a strong agrarian movement. The resolution was passed and the items of programme with regard to the organisation of rural work were also adopted.

The next resolution resolved that an "Anti-Re-settlement Week" be observed throughout the district by the holding of public meetings, and demonstrations. The 1st week of May was fixed for this purpose.

This was followed by a resolution recommending a similar programme of rural work to the Provincial Congress Committee and a representative was specially deputed to place this before the K. P. C. C. which met at Dharwar on February 17.

The Labour Union work is going ahead. The cashew nut factory workers are now being organised. They are only women workers and number a few thousands. This being the first time that women workers are organised in Mangalore.

SOCIALISTS TO CONFER IN APRIL

A meeting of the Socialist Party was held on Sunday last to discuss the desirability of holding a Karnatak Socialist Conference. A conference will be held in April along with the Provincial Political Conference at Mangalore. An appeal is being issued to all the radical elements of the province to co-operate and make the conference a success.

SAFEGUARDS FOR EUROPEANS

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

Mr. F. F. James, M.L.A., in a speech at the annual general meeting of the European Association, Punjab Branch, yesterday strongly criticised the new Congressite Opposition in the Assembly and contrasted its work with that of the European Association and the European Group.

Mr. James said that the Congress and the Congress Nationalists with the camplacent assistance of Mr. Jinna had a majority in the House. They had power but no responsibility. On their front benches were able men who professed to fight without malice or rancour. But among their followers were not a few who were bitterly racial in their utterances and made no secret of their detestation of everything British. It was not always easy to listen to their continued denunciations, misrepresentations and abuse. They were insensitive to the feelings of others and yet terribly sensitive of their own righteousness.

Mr. James declared that these manifestations justified the insistence of Europeans upon safeguards. He hoped responsibility would temper enthusiasm as it had done in the past. Some of his colleagues in the Assembly who were now glorying in their repeated victories over the Government would shortly be in office as Ministers in the provinces. Then they would know the limitations and difficulties of politicians in positions of responsibility He hoped that their present angle of vision would change but in the change there would be great risk against which the European community and the British Government were right to protect themselves.—A.P.

Mr. Clee, a member of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner when Mr. Taunton goes on leave.

DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM?

Inter-'Varsity Board Concludes Its Deliberations

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Inter-University Board of India after three days' deliberations have adopted resolutions on a variety of important subjects.

In the opinion of the Board co-education should be encouraged in its primary and post-graduate stages, but for secondary and intermediate stages separate institutions for boys and girls should be established.

In view of the differing conditions of education in different Universities the Board thought that the general scheme for an interchange of professors between Universities was not possible but an interchange could be effected by a mutual arrangement.

The Board is prepared to act as a National Committee for India on all questions of policy affecting higher education until a National Committee on intellectual co-operation is constituted.

The Board advocated the establishment of a physical training institution in every province and welcomed the military training as an additional subject in the intermediate and Bachelor degree courses.

The Board was in favour of instituting a diploma in journalism provided practical training could be given but did not favour a degree in journalism.

The Board meets at Aligarh next year. Mr. I. Little Hales, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University has been elected President and Professor Wadia, Secretary for the next year.—United Press.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES MUST BE REVIVED

Machine Civilisation Cannot Solve Problem Says Dr. Ghose

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Dr. Profulla Ghose, member of the All-India Village Industries Association during the lecture about the aims and objects of the Association at India-Tomorrow" Club said that the machine of civilisation can not solve the problem of mankind. It is bound to lead to poverty and degradation of the masses. Socialism has been suggested as a remedy but socialist dictatorship interfering with every sphere of human activity would be galling.

To lovers of freedom in highly industrious countries like Germany and Japan cottage industries occupied a very important position and in India, he was confident, the revival of village industries would not only materially improve the wretched economic condition of the masses, but woud help to develop, in all classes of society, a sound mind and sound body"—United Press.

SOCIALISM IN ANDHRA

Mr. Masani Explains Party's Programme

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 28.

The executive of the Andhra Congress Socialist party met here to-day.

Effective steps have been taken to reorganize the party in conformity with the new constitution adopted by the annual conference at Guntur a few days ago.

The party is undertaking the publication of Telugu leaflets explaining the policy and programme of the party, also analysing the peasant problem and grievances and party solutions.

In the evening a largely attended public meeting on the river bank heard Mr. Masani, Secretary, All-India Party, explain the Party's policy. Dr. Narasimha, District Secretary of the party and secretary of the Congress Committee presided.

Bombay Council

EX-MINISTER WARNS FINANCE MEMBER

Present Policy Will Drive Ryots To Congress Ranks

BUT STILL GOVT. CARRY DAY OVER TOBACCO BILL

In spite of the strong opposition by the elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay (District) Tobacco Bill passed the third reading on Friday and became law.

The outstanding feature of the day's proceedings was that for the second time in the life of the Council after the Mont-Ford Reforms, the President was called upon to exercise his privilege of casting vote and he did it, by voting for the popular amendment.

PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE.

Before giving his casting vote, the President rebuked the House for its not being able to come to a decision on an important question like taxation. He said: "I am extremely sorry to find that in a matter of taxation, the House could not be more decided than that."

The other important feature of the day was the outburst of Rao Bahadur Asavle on behalf of the Non-Bramin Party. He refuted the allegation that the Non-Brahmin Party had not supported any Bill which helped the agriculturists and challenged anybody to disprove, that during the last 13 years, Non-Brahmin Party was the only Party in the Council, which had saved the agriculturists and the workers from heavy taxation.

TOBACCO AND DYARCHY.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, who was mainly responsible in making the chair give the casting vote, by remaining neutral, made a very impressive speech opposing the third reading of the Bill. He said that the Finance Member was driving the last nail in the coffin of Dyarchy by introducing the Tobacco Bill in the Council, in the face of popular opposition.

At the resumed sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday, Mr. R. G. Soman asked a short-notice question regarding condition of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who is undergoing a term of imprisonment at the Sagarmati jail.

Q: Will the Home Member state whether Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was not allowed to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who is at present in Sabarmati jail?

Mr. R. D. Bell: No.

Q: Has Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan lost 18 lbs. in weight?

A: He has lost 14½ lbs.

Q: Is it true the climate of Gujarat does not agree with him and if so whether he will be transferred to some other jail?

A: He has made an application that the climate does not agree with him and wanting to be transferred to some jail in the North West Frontier or the Punjab. The application is under consideration.

Mr. Vaishampayan asked in what class Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had been placed, to which the Home Member replied that he had been placed in A class.

President's Ruling

The President, then, gave his ruling regarding the amendment of Mr. Chikode to the Tobacco (District) Bill. He said that he had carefully considered the question and had gone through the previous rulings given by the Chair, when similar questions arose. Quoting a particular case, he said that in 1929 when the Bill to amend the Court Fees Act was put before the House, amendments were ruled out of order, though the Bill which had received the sanction of the Governor was for extending, the operation of the Act.

In the present case, continued the President, the question was different. Here an attempt was being made to change the schedule which always went with section 7 of the Act. Since the sanction obtained for clause 5, also dealt with section 7, amendments to the schedule were in order. He, therefore, held, that amendments before the House, dealing with that portion of the bill, were in order. (non-official cheers.)

Mr. P. R. Chikodi, then, moved his amendment enhancing the tax on the whole-sale dealers and reducing the tax on retail dealer and hawker of tobacco. He wanted that the wholesale dealers should pay Rs 24 the broker Rs. 2, the retail dealer Re. 1, and the hawker As. 8, instead of the retail dealer and hawker Rs. 2, if his sales were below Rs. 100 a year and 3 per cent a year for others and Rs. 2 for the broker as contained in the bill.

He said that the present rate of taxation proposed by the bill, exceeded the rate of income-tax.

Mr. Chikodi continuing said tobacco was a necessity of life for the agriculturists, and the amendment that he proposed would lessen the burden on the poor tobacco dealers.

TAX TELLS ON QUALITY.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (University) said that the turnover basis of taxation was a great confusion. This taxation was a great hardship on the hawkers. Since the taxation came into force the quality of bidies had deteriorated.

Mr. J. G. More moving his amendment seeking to tax the wholesale dealer whose sales did not exceed Rs. 500 a year at Rs. 2 and 2 per cent. in all other cases, where the aggregate sale exceeded Rs. 500, said that he wanted that a pan-beedi shop-walla in a town occupying a shop of 50 sq. feet, should be taxed Rs. 4 and others Rs. 8.

Pan-beedi shopwallas in villages and hawkers should be taxed at Rs. 2 per year.

WHY THIS DISTINCTION?

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Commerce and Industry) moved another amendment which sought to tax the wholesale dealer at a fixed rate of Rs 15 and other retail dealers or hawkers at Rs. 2, if their sales did not exceed Rs. 200 per year. In other cases, the tax would be one per cent. on the aggregate sale and the broker to be taxed Rs. 2.

Speaking on the basis of taxation, he remarked that his amendment sought to make turnover as the basis of taxation. He could not see why a difference was sought to be made between the whole sale and the retail dealers. In fact, there was no substantial reason to differentiate between them. There were very few cases where whole sale dealers were not merged in retail dealers. There was no reason why the wholesale dealers should be taxed twice as much as the retail dealers.

If the basis had to be altered, remarked the speaker, let that be altered after due consideration. He appealed to all concerned, to vote for his amendment because that basis would be equitable and also satisfactory to the Government, as the taxes on the basis of turnover represented 35-50 per cent.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) moved that one per cent. tax should be levied where the aggregate sale, in any year, in one place or more, did not exceed Rs. 5,000 and in other cases if the sales exceeded Rs. 5,000 taxation should be Rs. 50.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Karwar) did not move his amendment as it was similar to that of Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar in whose name an amendment was tabled was not present in the council, when the mover was called out.

Rao Bahadur Asavle one of the leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party, then, rising said, "I rise to oppose, Sir, the Bill; as a matter of fact the amendment. (Laughter).

In the course of his remarks, the speaker referred to the remarks of Mr. More regarding the Non-Brahmin Party.

The President intervening said that those remarks were irrelevant and might be reserved, if needed, when the third Reading of the Bill would come up for discussion.

The speaker immediately resumed his seat.

ILLOGICAL AND INCONSISTENT.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) speaking on the amendment of Mr. Winterbotham said that when a compromising situation had sprung up, it behoved all to strike a "via-media" course. It would be advisable for the House to turn from the population basis to that of turn-over. The Bill as it stood was "illogical, inconsistent, and not befitting a mighty government like the Bombay Government."

He appealed to all concerned that the Bill might be made equitable on the turn-over basis.

Dewan Bahadur Patel (East Khandesh), spoke next.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira) supported Mr. Winterbotham's amendment with qualification. He said that many of the retail dealers did not keep accounts and therefore their taxes should be reduced.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City) said there was ample truth in the statement that the tobacco used in "bidies" was of a very inferior quality after the tobacco tax.

Mr. C. N. Jog (Dharwar) suggested that Mr. Chikodi's amendment suggested a way out of the complications. The members should take into consideration the number of the wholesale dealers, the retail dealers and the hawkers

GOVT. POLICY CRITICISED.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) criticised the Bill and said that the Government might very well seek to bring into force taxation by executive powers, rather than introduce such bills in the Council.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member replying to the debate on Clause 10 of the Bill said that since there was a certain amount of opposition to passing the Bill as originally moved, the Government themselves had thought it fit to move an amendment. The Bill had been severely criticised, and the speaker welcomed such criticism, as he felt that it would be useful to him in preparing the Bill in future. He once again assured the House that he would give careful consideration to the questions raised in the House and would bring a Bill at the future session, which would be acceptable to all

Answering several queries, the Finance Member stated that there were 3,500 hawkers, 6,500 wholesale dealers and 90,000 retail dealers in tobacco in the Presidency, and the revenue expected by the Government was Rs. 5,60,000. He could not give any information as to how many wholesale dealers retail licences also.

The Excise Commissioner replying to Mr. Winterbotham said that there was no list showing as to how many wholesale dealers had retail licence also.

CALL FOR DIVISION.

After Messrs. Chikodi and Winterbotham had spoken again and the Finance Member replied, the Amendment of Mr. Winterbotham was put to vote, and after taking the sense of the House, the President said that the "Ayes had it." The Finance Member asked for a division.

While voting was in progress, members who had voted, and were obviously in possession of information as to how the voting was going on, came into the Council Chamber and informed those who had not voted the positon of voting.

Two members Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed and Mr. L. R. Gokhale, due to physical disability are allowed to vote sitting in their places. When the voting in the lobbies were over several members of the House, who had inside information about the turn of voting tried to influence both the disabled members to vote for their side. This possibly helped the two members to know the real position of voting, and while Mr. Gokhale voted for the amendment. Sir Rafiudin remained neutral.

So, when the President declared the result of the division on the Amendment, it was 42 on each side. There was applause from the members, since the onus of deciding the question had fallen on the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE.

The President in rising to give his casting vote said that he was extremely sorry that in a matter of taxation, the House could not be more decided than voting equally for it, and the burden of giving the casting vote had fallen on the Chair. "There are no hard and fast rules regarding the exercise of the casting vote by the Chair "continued the President" and the personal opinion of the Chairman also came into play. And if the Chair desires to do it, it can do it under the law. I have often gone carefully into the question of the casting vote and I found, after taking into consideration the principles followed in the House of Commons, also, that there are no hard and fast rules regarding the casting vote."

But there was another point also that in cases like the above, if the President did not give the casting vote, the 'Status Quo' remains. That was usually the guiding principle. The question regarding the Tobacco Bill was, as to which was the 'Status Quo.' (Laughter). The 'Status Quo' was both the Bill as well as the amendments against it. The Bill as brought forward by the Government showed the initial intention of the Government which had to be gathered from the Bill as it stood before the

(Continued on page 17).

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, BANGALORE.

No. E1-1020/29-30
Dated 14th February 1935.

NOTIFICATION

It is proposed to dispose of the Domestic Wool Spinning Plant (full specification and the value of which are furnished below) seized by the Department for non-payment of arrears of loan amounting approximately to Rs. 9,500. The undersigned will on requisition furnish further information to the intending buyers and also arrange for their inspection of the plant. The Department will also render all reasonable facilities for re-erecting the plant and also for restarting work within the State.

SPECIFICATION OF MACHINERY.

(1) One 15 B.H.P. B.T.H. Electric Motor with starter 220 volt, 25 cycles 3 phase.

(2) 1 Tenter hook willow Cal III.
1 Breaker Card. Cal IV. Breaker Card connected with the finisher card by.
1 Broad Band apparatus.
1 Finisher Card.
1 Tape Condenser with 30 good ends, 2 pairs of rubbers Model E with rubbers and tapes. Carding engines complete with necessary card cloth.
1 Ring Spinning frame with 60 spindles.

Manufactured by G. JOSEPH'S ERBEN BIELSKO SILESIA (Poland).

VALUE OF COMPLETE PLANT

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What she told her RUN-DOWN husband

I AM worried about you—you are distressingly weary in body and mind, your spirits and vitality are alarmingly low—you must do something about it. Take Waterbury's Compound. Remember last year Mabel's husband felt just as you do now. The doctor told him to take Waterbury's and how quickly he picked up."

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A PATIENT SPEAKS

Analysis Of The Anti Foreigner Doctor's Movement

(By HIMSELF.)

Winston Churchill is an imperialist whose argumentative repertory could be raided with advantage by his opponents. He is an apostle of the 'mot juste', a man who manufactures neat convincing phrases for you. When, for instance, he said that the real nationals of India were the aborigines of the south he was perfectly right. What is more, he was expressing the real viewpoint of the Indian Nationalists when he maintained the British had had the same right to remain in India that other gentlemen with a different pigmentation of skin and culture claimed. Does not Goethe's Mephistopheles express the most exquisite wisdom?

Call For Criticism.

Apropos the possibilities of the racial, foreigners-shall-clear-out barricades, a probable Indo-British defensive combination a fifty-fifty 'entente', is not far distant; and the recent proceedings of the Bombay Medical Council conjure for us a dim yet definite outline of such a happening. The agitation to shut foreign doctors out of this country has, I believe, been sufficiently exposed as a movement inspired by unmedical, unscientific material interests of the profession, but it is necessary to focus more concentrated criticism on this pseudo-Swadeshi India for Indian doctors' movement.

Not The Last Word.

After all, the doctors are not the last word in a matter that affects larger public interests, namely, of the patients: and it is necessary to point out how exactly this proposed medical Swadeshism affects these interests. The doctors' argument is that we must retaliate because there are certain European States which refuse Indians the freedom of practice and civic status that might ordinarily be claimed by foreigners. The argument is apparently a specious one: but a careful examination could easily lead to the detection of gangrene setting in it.

A Medical Vision.

In any case, it is necessary to point out that monopoly is unthinkable in a profession like the medical in this country. The doctors must be aware that a day might come when the State might enact a measure called the Specialists' Fees Regulating Act analogous to the Prevention of Moneylenders' cruelty to Debtors and that, if the Doctors' and Dentists' Trade Unions of India tried to defy the national government with sabotage a state of emergency could be declared and suitable action taken to recruit foreign doctors' services. One could visualise State clinics, State specialists, and State scales of fees.

ALL-INDIA DETENUS' DAY

Influential Bengal Appeal To Observe It On March 3

CALCUTTA, March 1

Twenty-four prominent Bengal leaders including Dr. B.C. Ray, Mr. Suresh Majumdar, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr T.C. Goswami and Mr. Kiron Shanker Roy have issued an appeal to celebrate Sunday, March 3 as an All-India Detenus Day fixed by All-India Socialist Party.

In the course of the appeal they say 2,500 men detained without trial are cut off from the creative life of any description. They appeal to "develop an irresistible agitation for their release or at least trial in an open court of law."—United Press.

Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills

(From a Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28.

Owing to the starting of their No. 2 Mill comprising of the latest type of machinery the Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills have given notice to their staff of stopping their Mill No. 1 from 1st April with a view to overhauling and replacing their machinery so as to bring up the efficiency of their old plant thereby reducing their cost of production.

The directors have chosen this time for making necessary changes as there is no margin of profit left at to-day's cloth price and the demand is very poor. The mill No. 1 might require about 4 months for overhauling the machinery.

"NO LONGER TOOLS & TOYS"

Women To-day Are Fired With New Enthusiasm, Says Mrs. Naidu

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

"Women no longer are tools and toys of men. Women to-day are fired with a new enthusiasm", said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of a spirited speech at a meeting of women here.

Referring to the controversy about the rights of women she said:—

"We do not want our rights to oppress anybody, but we want them to discharge the responsibilities connected with them. Women to-day are suffering from various legal disabilities. We want to work for the political moral and economic uplift of our mother country shoulder to shoulder with men. We do not want to be a dead-weight round their neck."

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Refering to the communal tension in India, she said:—

"Religion is our domestic affiar I worship God in the temple to purify my heart. -My Muslim sisters say prayers in their own way. My Christian comrades go to church. But when we come in the field of the National struggle, we forget our religions and work for the common good of the Nation as a whole".

LEGAL DISABILITIES

The meeting passed a resolution reiterating demand of the All-India Women's Conference for the immediate appointment of a Commission with a non-official majority and with adequate number of women to inquire into the legal disabilities of women. The resolution further urged the members of the Central Legislature to support any motion for the appointment of such a commission.

The meeting disapproved the Government attitude as expressed in the Home Member's speech to Doctor Deshmukh's inquiry regarding the Government views towards the appointment of such a commission

The meeting urged the members of the Assembly to amend the Child Marriage Act in such a manner as to empower every first Class Magistrate in British India to issue an injunction for stopping child marriage.—United Press.

C. P. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Govt. Communique Explains Object Of Inquiry

PROPOSED GRANT FOR DEVELOPMENT?

NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

A communique issued by the C. P. Government states:—

Government has recently authorised the collection of information regarding the number and character of handlooms and the number of handloom weavers in the province. It has been brought to its notice that the object of this enquiry has been misrepresented in some places. An apprehension has been created in the minds of the weavers that the information is being collected with the object of imposing a tax on fly-shuttle looms.

The suggestion has no foundation whatever in fact. The census of handlooms and handloom weavers is being taken in order to enable the Government of India to consider if it is possible to adopt a more equitable basis than that adopted for the year 1935-36 for the distribution among the provinces of its grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of the handloom industry.—United Press

ALL-INDIA POSTAL AND R. M. S. UNION

Conference May Not Be Held This Month

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The Conference of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S Union which was provisionally fixed to be held at Allahabad towards the end of March, may be considerably delayed, as the Report of the Postal Enquiry Committee, which, the Conference has as one of its objects, to discuss, may yet take some more time before it is published. Prior to the Conference of the Union at Allahabad, the Council of the Union and its Provincial branches will consider the report and their views on it will be placed before the Conference.

It is understood, a strong deputation will be formed at the Allahabad Conference led by Mr. V. V. Giri, President-elect of the Conference to wait upon the Hon'ble the Member-in-Charge of Industries and Labour and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to represent their views on the Report of the Postal Enquiry Committee.—United Press.

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M. I. Dharamsy
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Prof. Waquif.

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Thrilling Match In Gwalior Cup Hockey

LUSITANIANS DRAW AGAIN WITH B. B. AND C. I. RY.

The second encounter between the Lusitanians 'A' and the B. B. & C. I. Rly. produced thrilling hockey and the huge crowd that watched the game, surely got full value for their money but no decision was arrived at despite extra time.

The W. I. F. A. must be in a dilemma, for the last three days have all produced drawn games. There was little to choose between the teams and the score indicates the evenness of the exchanges. Willis, the outside left of the Railway, showed a rare turn of speed, he being responsible for some five runs on the left plank. The game was fast and there was a lot of hard hitting on both sides, sometimes a bit too much.

In the early stages of the game McHugh, the inside right of the Railway missed two scoring opportunities, on the first occasion Pinto bringing off a fine save while on the second he shot wide. McHugh scored the first goal for his side midway in the first half. Thereafter they had the greater part of the game but could not add to their score. N. Fernandes, the right half of the Lusitanians ran down on his own on the wing and centred beautifully but Alvarez, the inside right, missed a sitter.

Half time arrived and the local favourites were in arrears.

THRILLING PLAY.

On resumption, the Lusitanians attacked and after a fine run by O. D'Souza, the outside right, on the wing and a fine pass, Alvarez scored making no mistake with his shot, the ball going into the corner of the net The play developed into a thrilling one and the spectators appreciated it, some shouting themselves hoarse. Towards the end there were many thrilling episodes but no scoring took place. Full time arrived and no conclusion was arrived at. Extra time was allowed and it looked at one time that the B B. would score in the first half but it was not to be. In the second half of extra time, the Lusitanians were all over their opponents and once they nearly scored. The end came and no decision was arrived at.

Leo Pinto kept goal splendidly for the Lusitanians and was mainly responsible for the B.B. & C.I. not scoring more often. N Fernandes once again showed his mettle. For the Railway, Sequeira, Page, Corr and Willis did yeoman services.

The result:—
Lusitanians "A" .. 1 goal
B. B & C. I. Rly. .... 1 goal

The Teams:—

THE LUSITANIANS: Leo Pinto, Carvalho and D. Fernandes; N. Fernandes, W. Fernandes and J. C. Pinto; O. D'Souza, Alvarez, C. D'Souza, Almeida Rozario and Rozario.

B. B & C. I. RLY.: Leach, Gonsalves and Corr, Page, Sequeira and Heredia; Brown, McHugh, Power, Lean and Willis.

UMPIRES: Hibbert and Nagporewala.

TO-DAY'S GAMES

Young Sports, Dadar vs. Cathedral Old Boys at 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Portuguese vs Kirkee United "A" at 5-30 p.m.

Western India Tennis Tournament

Pitt And Balagopal Washed Out In Men's Singles

A fairly large crowd assembled at the Queen's Road Courts on Friday to witness the interesting matches the card in connection with the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament. The Men's Singles provided two very surprising results. Contrary to expectations A. M. D. Pitt was completely washed out by N. Krishnaswamy who only the day before had been extended by G. F. Fernandez, a player of no outstanding ability to three sets. Evidently, the Andhra champion has found his form. That cannot however account for the short work he made of the ex-Champion who has been playing pretty well this season. Pitt must have had one of his erratic spells to finish him outright.

CHARANJIVA IN DEVASTATING MOOD.

Balagopal on the other hand found Charanjiva in a devastating mood. He found the Punjab player's low hard drives absolutely unsuitable to his style of play. And whenever he lobbed to outwit his advancing opponents Charanjiva smashed him to pieces. All his efforts could fetch him only two games in each set.

RACHAPPA'S BRAVE FIGHT.

Rachappa upheld his reputation as a player of high abilities by making E. V. Bobb, the ex-champion of all India, fight all the way with him. To the last he fought bravely and lost by the barest of margins after the scores went up to the fourteenth and sixteenth game in the respective sets. In contract with his antagonist who rushed up to the net at every opportunity he stuck to the base line relying on the varying degrees of pace, length and direction. On many an occasion he made Bobb run from end to end in rapid succession to return his well-directed shots. Several times he passed Bobb at the net with beautiful cross Court and side-line drives. From start to finish it was a neck to neck race, with thrills and excitements in plenty, which kept the crowd in high spirits.

Rachappa's was indeed a creditable performance on his first appearance in Bombay.

B. T. Blake of Karachi failing to make his appearance, L. M. Khatau earned the right to fight in the fifth round where he will meet the Indian Ace, Sohanlal.

CONTRACTOR AND VAKHARIA'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

The matches in the Men's Doubles did not evoke much enthusiasm, as all of them were one-sided character. Contractor and Vakharia extended Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala to three sets. It was due to the fact that the visiting pair was out on a whirlwind campaign of wild hitting. The Parsi pair put up a plucky fight and annexed the first set conceding four games to their opponents. Thereafter the winning pair settled down to play their usual game and won the next two sets at the expense of one game only.

JENNY MAKES HER BOW TO BOMBAY.

Miss Jenny Sandison of Calcutta who is indisputably the first lady player in India made her first appearance on Bombay Courts yesterday. Her performance created a great impression on the crowd who went into the highest pitch of enthusiasm in appreciation of her sparking display. Her terrific service which flashed like a bullet at times, her vigorous drives from both flanks, her spectacular smashes took the spectators by storm who cheered her again and again for her brilliant executions.

In the Mixed Doubles, she in partnership with Pitt gave a wonderful exhibition of her brilliant and versatile play. Stroud was many a time taken aback by her returns and placing of his hard drives, volleys and smashes. Unlike Miss Leela Row she plays with an easy and graceful style and executes her strokes from the wrist which is a treat to watch. When these two meet in the final which they must, it will be worth watching. Yesterday she won both her matches in Mixed and Women's Doubles with ease, though the farmer ran into three sets chiefly through Pitts erratic flights.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND.

L M Khatau w. o. B T Blake.

FIFTH ROUND.

N Krishnaswamy beat A M D Pitt 6—1, 6—4.

E V Bobb beat B Rachappa 7—5, 8—6.

J Charanjiva beat Balagopal 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND

Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh beat L R Bhandari and H M Merchant 6—2, 6—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh beat H N Contractor and R D Vakharia 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

B Rachappa and Balagopal beat K Shanker Rao and V Shinavasa 6—3, 7—5.

THIRD ROUND.

S A Azim and V M Vanarse beat M D Petit and A C Suntook 6—2, 6—2.

J Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh beat R G Hopkins and P Buschow 6—0, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—SECOND ROUND.

Miss L Row beat Miss L M Merchant 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND.

Miss J Sandison and Miss O Stebbing beat Mrs K I Blundell and Mrs. Geisse 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Griffiths beat Mrs D Johnstone and Mrs D Gravestone 6—3, 6—1.

Lady Sylla Petit and Miss F Talyarkhan beat Mrs G C Phillips and Miss C M Phillips 6—2, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs S R Watson and Mrs N M Levien beat Miss M J Wadia and Miss J E Pundole 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES SECOND ROUND.

Miss J Sandison and A M D Pitt beat Mrs H B Clayton and R F Stroud 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

THIRD ROUND.

Miss Woodbridge and Kukuljevic beat Mrs T G Pocha and P K S Chari 6—1, 6—2.

Miss O Stebbing and L Brooke Edwards beat Mrs A M Dughard and A C Pereira 6—3, 6—0.

To-day's Fixtures

CENTRE COURT.

1—S A Azim vs Puncec.

2—Miss J Sandison vs Miss D Pocha.

3—Pitt and Tew vs Krishnaswami and Kukuljevic.

COURT NO. 1.

1—A G Gupte vs Kukuljevic.

2—H B Shivdasni and H Shivdasni vs Puncec and Palada.

COURT NO. 4

1—Sohan Lal vs Rajkumar of Jath.

2—Mrs and Miss Row vs Lady Petit and Miss Talyarkhan.

COURT NO. 5.

1—Ranbir Singh vs Gonsalves.

2—Winner of above vs Pavelic.

COURT NO. 6.

1—Palada vs Tew.

2—Pavelic and Chopra vs B Rachappa and Balagopal.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

Fernandez and Pereira vs Sohan Lal and Ranbir Singh.

Miss Sandison or Miss Pocha vs Miss F Talyarkhan.

Mrs Captain and Mrs Vakil vs Miss Sandison and Miss Stebbing or Mrs Blundell and Mrs Geisse.

5 P.M.

GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 5 Miss C M Phillips vs Mrs N M Levien.

No. 6 Mrs Clayton and Mrs Jones vs Miss Woodbridge and Mrs Griffiths.

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Are Men Happy?

To Men Woman Can Offer No Home And Poor Company. To Nations She Can Offer Nothing Towards Lasting Freedom And Harmony If She Remains Where She Is— A Kitchen Machine, A Doll Or A Domesticated Animal

Traditionally, socially, educationally, men are, obviously, entrenched. Economic independance and physical strength help them to profit by the freedom which social customs and laws have offered them. It is they who make and govern the social rules, the laws the home and the world around them.

However, with all these inherent and traditional advantages bestowed upon them, are they happy? asks Kumasi Kunti Parijat in "Drashti." Extreme consciousness of their strength and profitable position allow them (she continues) to rule govern and order. Deep-rooted idea of mastership, and their acquisitive senses chiefly nourished by women, "educated" or otherwise, have established their manly conceit. Could all these—the desire to rule, to possess, external and vain satisfaction mould a really happy life for them? Has this one-sided game contributed to the happiness of mankind? Laws of nature it is said, demand balance. Naturally, this manly conceit, this acquisitive instinct had their setback in their acute mental unhappiness. Freedom of power and strength have been, as usual, abused.

For example, economic problems of inheritance, of birth control, of education and social reform, ought to have been men's concern as much as women. Have these unsolved problems, lessened their evil effects on men? Ask them, ask the sensitive, progressive, aspiring minds. Ask them whether the creature in the kitchen the domestic drudge is the picture of their dreams. Ask them whether the padded doll in the drawing room, leading the seedy life of a social parasite, conforms to their ideas of intellectual and social emancipation.

How could they consider them as companions? The hero of the young men's club who has always 'revolted' a la Russia in his teatable talks or in sweet effeminate dreams.

How many young hearts pine for real intellectual, social and economic companionship? How many are there to challenge the grip and clutch of sheepish, unnatural, social modes and manner of inhuman living?

NO MERE CRUMBS OF FREEDOM

The mutual responsibility, the right employment of their power, freedom and strength could be easily employed to raise the standard and aspiration of life the still unfortunate companions are denied. The new womanhood of India is not satisfied with mere crumbs of "freedom," minor social liberties thrown to them by manly attendance at concerts, cinemas, lectures, conferences and social parties or tours. These do not exhaust their ideas of emancipation. The new woman demands freedom not solely for her own pleasure. The emancipation of women is, for them, only the essential condition of the new home she wishes to build for herself and for her life-companion. It will be the newly enfranchised womanhood who will have to work for a free nation.

Let not the superfluous, or worse, peevish talks about lofty ideas, or the silly fondling by men, mar the intellectual and cultural growth or the economic freedom of women. None of them, man or woman, will be happy by one-sided or misused freedom.

The comparative economic independence so hard-earned by "labour" women, the freedom of remarriage and of divorce they possess, were not the outcome of empty discussion by them or by academic societies. They were acquired as the vital needs of their daily lives.

And yet, what is the status of these women who are, apparently, more free than the middle-class kitchen drudge or the more comfortably padded dolls of "higher classes"? They have no status. As conscious workers for the nation they have no existence. While the "middle" and "higher" class women restrict themselves more rigidly to social conventions and economic dependence and academic debates and at last reduce their existence to superfluity, the comparative freedom of the "lower" class women reduces itself to drab animality. The woman of no class—"lower" "middle," or higher—is fully developed. The economic emancipation and independence of woman is, consequently, a cry for the full development of her modern womanhood. Until she acquires intellectual status collective consciousness, social and economic freedom she cannot be the helpmate to men and nations she aspires to be.

Neither men nor nations could be happy or strong or free without the assistance of strong, happy, freely intelligent womanhood. To men, she can offer no home and poor company, to nations she can offer nothing towards lasting freedom or harmony if she remains where she is—a kitchen machine, a doll or a domesticated animal.

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W. & S.

Churchill On Goal Of Dominion Status

SAYS, HE NEVER ENCOURAGED INDIANS TO LOOK FORWARD TO ITS ATTAINMENT

In the following letters, he writes to the Editor of the "Times, London, Mr. Winston Churchill denies the allegations made by Lord Zetland that he (Mr. Churchill) was a prominent member of the Government which framed the Declaration of Aug. 20, 1917 and that he was one of the first to encourage Indians to look forward to the attainment of Dominion Status.

"So entirely was I absorbed in my work at the Ministry of Munitions" says Mr. Churchill "that I do not remember to have been conscious till long after that Declaration," and characterises Lord Zetland's allegations as "substantially untrue and directly misleading."

In his first letter dated Feb. 13, Mr. Churchill says:

Lord Zetland is reported in your issue of to-day to have said:—

Mr. Churchill was a prominent member of the Government which framed the Declaration of August 20, 1917, and when occupying a position of greater responsibility than he did to-day, Mr. Churchill was one of the first if not the first, to encourage Indians to look forward to the attainment of Dominion status.

These statements are substantially untrue and directly misleading. I took office as Minister of Munitions in July, 1917, and therefore I was technically a member of the Government which framed the Declaration of August 20, 1917." Nevertheless I had no responsibility for it. At that time the whole constitutional responsibility for policy was borne by the War Cabinet. Secretaries of State and other high functionaries were expressly relieved from all responsibility except for the proper discharge of their Departmental duties. They had been appointed on this basis. They were summoned to the War Cabinet only where the affairs of their Departments were concerned. This arrangement commanded the assent of Parliament and is set forth in the War Cabinet Report of 1917.

With the change of Government, therefore, a new method of governmental system was introduced The system of the War Cabinet distinguishes between a body which is responsible for the supreme direction of the War, and the Ministers who have charge of the great administrative Departments of State. The general direction of the policy of his Majesty's Government during the War rests with the War Cabinet, whose members with one exception, are relieved of the day-to-day preoccupations of administrative work, and whose time is therefore entirely available for initiating policy and for the work of co-ordinating the great Departments of State. (War Cabinet Report, 1917, Chapter I Chapter I., page 1).

The introduction of the War Cabinet system has resulted in considerable modifications of the administrative system of the Government. In the first place it has freed the various Departmental Ministers from the constant necessity which rested upon them under the old Cabinet system of considering those wider aspects of public policy which often had nothing to do with their Departments, but for which they were collectively responsible. They are therefore now able to devote a far larger part of their time to those administrative duties which have become more exacting, for national activities which have expanded under the pressure of the War. (War Cabinet Report, 1917. Chapter I, page 4).

These conditions ruled until November 3, 1919, when the normal Cabinet system was restored and the full Cabinet met for the first time. During the whole of this period I was never summoned to any of the War Cabinet deliberations upon Indian constitutional reform nor to any of the Committees which dealt with the subject; nor was I ever invited to express an opinion orally or in writing upon it, nor to the best of my belief did I ever do so. Indeed, so entirely was I absorbed in my work at the Ministry of Munitions, and afterwards in the demobilization of the Army, that I do not remember to have been conscious till long after of the Declaration of August 20, 1917. When the normal Cabinet resumed its political responsibilities in November, 1919, the Montagu-Chelmsford India Bill had already been read a second time by the House of Commons without a division; had been approved by a Select Committee of both Houses, and only came before the reconstituted Cabinet as an agreed measure upon which two years of labour had been spent, and for which the members of the War Cabinet alone bore responsibility. Uptill that time—i.e., when the last phase had been reached—I had never been consulted in any way directly or indirectly upon the policy, or had any opportunity afforded me of studying it. Thereafter I accepted the policy as I understood it and gave it in the subsequent years of the Government a general Ministerial support. For this I take full responsibility.

I am sure Lord Zetland, now that these facts are brought to his mind, will see that he was not justified in charging me with any responsibility for "framing the Declaration of August 20, 1917," or "of being one of the first, if not the first, to encourage Indians to look forward to the attainment of Dominion status." These events had already occurred before my responsibility as a Minister in those years began.

WHAT IS DOMINION STATUS?

Writing again to the Editor of the "Times" on February 15 on the "Meaning of Diminion Status," Mr. Churchill says:

It is in no controversial spirit that I recur to Lord Zetland's reply to my letter to you of the 14th My desire is simply to establish the facts and their proportions. Lord Zetland unhesitatingly acquits me of direct responsibility for the framing of the Declaration of 1917. Therefore there need be no argument about that. I myself accept whatever may be my share in the responsibility for the decision taken by the normal Cabinet in November, 1919, to proceed with the closing stage of the India Constitution Bill. As I have said, it had been read a second time without a division; it had undergone examination by the Joint Select Committee, and there appeared to be no opposition to it from any quarter. I had not been in any way consulted in the steps which had brought it to this point; but I am bound by my assent. So on this too there is no dispute.

But when Lord Zetland repeats that I was "one of the first, if not the first, to encourage Indians to look forward to the attainment of Dominion Status" he is surely wrong. It is the essence of the Government case at the present time that the preamble of the Act of 1919 and the Irwin Declaration of 1929 about Dominion Status both flowed inevitably from the Declaration of 1917, for which Lord Zetland recognizes I had no direct responsibility.

If Lord Zetland accepts the Government view on this point, as I believe he does, he cannot maintain that the speech made by me in 1921 constituted a new departure, or was in the nature of a Ministerial pronouncement. Still less can he contend that I was "one of the first, if not the first, to encourage Indians" by such an expression, when such encouragement had been given four years before upon the authority of the War Cabinet and of the eminent men it included.

If on the other hand Lord Zetland differs from the Government view, the changed meaning of the phrase "Dominion Status" becomes dominant. Before the Imperial Conference of 1926 and the passing of the Statute of Westminster it was a complimentary term which anybody might have applied to any large unit forming part of the Empire. It had no legal or constitutional significance or even implication. The Statute of Westminster attaches more precise and at the same time far more grave meaning to the term, and one which in no way follows from the Declaration of 1917, and in no way relates to any words which I used in a speech on a festive occasion 10 years before the passing of the Statute of Westminster.

WIRE NETTING OF DOOR CUT BY THIEF

Police Arrest Man On Suspicion In Connection With Bodyguard Lines Burglary

On charges of house-breaking and theft Kaloo Abdulla had been arrested on Thursday and was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, to be remanded to custody till March 14th.

On 7th February, Naik Mahomad, the complainant, residing in the Bodyguard Lines, closed his room doors as usual at 10 p.m. and went to bed. But the next morning, it is stated, he found that the wire netting of his door had been cut and a box containing property worth Rs. 185 was missing.

During the course of their enquiries the Agripada Police arrested the accused and some property also is stated to have been recovered from him.

DACOITY IN RUNNING TRAIN

Sugar Mill Employee Attacked And Robbed Of Rs. 2,282

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

A serious running train dacoity is reported from Basti, a station between Waltergunge and Timich.

The dacoits, it is reported, were following an employee of the Bhabnan Sugar Mills, who was carrying Rs. 2,282 from the Basti branch of the Central Bank of India to the Waltergunge Station.

The dacoits got into the same compartment, in which there were also a Sub-Inspector and another man. The dacoits attacked the mill employee, while threatening the other two men to keep quiet, and, when they had taken the money, jumped one after another in turn out of the train.

Four of them sustained serious injuries, while the other two attempted to escape, but were arrested by railwaymen.

The looted money has not yet been traced.—A. P.

TONGAWALLA KNIFED IN AJMER

AJMER, March 1.

A broad daylight murder was committed yesterday when one Tongawalla knifed another and killed him outright. The assailant was arrested and investigation is in progress.—A.P.

USED FALSE MEASURE

Kerosine Oil Vendor Sentenced For Cheating

Sultan Shukali, a kerosine oil vendor, was on Thursday sentenced by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to further six weeks' R. I. on a charge of using false measure of capacity.

It was stated that on Aug. 10 last, Sadashiv Gopal bought a gallon of kerosine oil from the accused and noticed that it was short by a bottle and half. To verify this, he bought a gallon again the next day. Finding the quantity again short, he took the measure to a Bania to compare it. The accused, realising that his fraud was discovered, ran away, leaving his oil cart and measure.

Sadashiv, then lodged the complaint with the De Lisle Road Police, who sent the measure to the Municipal Stamper. On testing, it was found to have a false bottom and did not bear the Municipal stamp.

The Magistrate found him guilty of the charge and sentenced him as stated above.

ALLEGED SOUTENEUR ARRESTED AT FORAS ROAD

That she had been living on earnings of prostitution of Sowabai at Vetwali Chawl Foras Road, was the charge on which one, Chandabai, was arrested on Thursday night by Inspector Savant of the Vigilence Branch.

It is stated that two bogus customers were sent with marked coins and the place was raided.

The accused was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 till March 4th.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 000 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees. 1.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.7 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.6 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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By those habituated to liquor, it can be taken *with* liquor or after, to neutralise the after-effects of alcoholic drinks. Double-Potent "BABY'S JUVENOL" with its A and D Vitamin activity doubled, and certain vegetable flesh-forming ingredients added out-distances its rivals. Place your children on a course of it today and note the wonderful improvement.

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Bareilly	Gauhati	Mandalay	Rajshahi	Trivandrum
				Vizagapatam

HOARE ON LAW AND ORDER

(Continued from page 7).

strument of Instructions how we hope the things will develop."

Sir Reginald Craddock (Con.) proposing his amendment said that it dealt with the civil side of Defence and was not concerned with question of transfer of law, and order in the provinces. He argued that the Governor-General, to fulfil his function, must have information from the whole of India, and urged that one central control was essential in order to deal with the revolutionary and subversive movements.

Sir Samuel Hoare said it was impossible to accept the amendment. The provincial autonomy was one of the bases of Government's scheme, and it was essential that the law and order should be provincial subjects. Officials mostly connected with the discovery and punishment of crime specified by the amendment would be provincial officials, and it was impossible to divorce from the provincial administration an essential branch of work with which they themselves dealt.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. F. Seymour Cocks (Lab.) proposing the exclusion of external affairs from the Governor-General's subjects said that India would only realise her own nationhood by the knowledge of issues concerning her relations with the other countries.

Mr. R. A. Butler, (Con.) replying said that this was one of the subjects which Government regarded as fundamental and considered it imperative to reserve, the defence, and for similar reasons the external affairs. He added that there was no intenton of taking from the realm of affairs controlled by the Ministers the negotiation for commercial agreements, in which connection he quoted paragraph 184 of the Select Committee Report and said that similar considerations apply to the position in India in respect of the League in negotiating certain international conventions.

Mr. Cock's amendment was rejected by 179 votes to 36.

Indianisation of Defence Forces

The Indianisation of defence forces within 30 years was the subject of an amendment proposed by Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab.) who contended that it was impossible for a country to have self-Government if the defence forces were in foreign hands.

Sir Samuel Hoare assured the House that the Indian viewpoint was approached with great sympathy and said everyone remembered that India provided almost the whole cost of the British Indian army in India, and that India, made great sacrifices both of lives and money in the Imperial defence (cheers). He reminded that the only test was that of efficiency, to which it was impossible to set a period. He warned against the danger if the morale was affected, and said "with that in mind, and with a genuine anxiety to meet the legitimate aspirations of India, I say it is impossible to set times and seasons to the Indianisation."

Clause 10 was agreed to without a division. On Clause 11 Mr. Gordon MacDonald (Lab.) moved an omission of ecclesiastical affairs from the Governor-General's subjects.

Mr. Gordon MacDonald's amendment was defeated by 304 votes to 37.

Sir Reginald Craddock (Con.) moved for addition to the Governor-General's subjects of control, and the superintendence of Intelligence Department of the Police dealing with the revolutionary and anarchist movements. (Later).

Sir Reginald Craddock's amendment was withdrawn.

Cost of Defence

Mr. Lansbury who criticised the cost of defence paid tribute to the bravery, and endurance of the Indian soldier, and contended that the young Indians were well fitted to fill the officers' ranks. He said he profoundly disagreed with the theory that the great Indian Nation was incapable of producing and organising her defence forces.

Sir A. Knox (Con.) maintained that the Indians who fought for Britain were not those who were clamouring for the Indianisation. After further discussion the amendment was negatived by 221 votes to 33.

Mr. Morgan Jones moved an amendment providing that the approval of Ministers should be necessary for the employment of troops overseas, unless the Governor-General was satisfied that it was necessary for the internal safety of India. He said it was at present possible for the Governor-General to send Indian troops to any part of the world, and Indians strongly objected to this.

Sir Samuel Hoare drew attention to the distinction between the use of Indian troops outside India for Indian defence, and their use for the Imperial purpose, and said in the first case the decision must be at the Governor-General's discretion, but a difficult issue arose over the second case.

Impossible Proposition

Continuing Sir Samuel Hoare said that the Select Committee decided that the statutory distinction between the two contingencies was impossible, because it would involve the laying down in the act what, it meant by the defence of India, which was almost an impossible proposition. He referred to the Select Committee's conclusions mentioned in paragraph 178 of the Report and added I cannot contemplate of a conceivable case wherein the Governor-General using the troops outside India for the purpose of other than the defence of India could possibly ignore the views of the Ministers".

The amendment was defeated by 267 votes to 33. Clause 11 was adopted 186 votes to 35, the Labourites opposing.

Though the Chairman at one point mentioned that he hoped to reach clause 17 at ti-night's sitting, Mr. Churchill shortly before midnight suggested that they start clause 12 and then adjourn.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he was anxious to proceed by general agreement, provided it accepted that the Bill be dealt within the time limit. He therefore, proposed to adjourn after dealing with the first amendment to clause, 12. An amendment in the name of Sir Francis Fremantle (Con.) provided that the Governor-General's special responsibilities should include the prevention of grave menace to his health.

Sir Francis Fremantle warned that diseases like cholera and plague were liable to flare up suddenly, and run like a wild fire through India.

Mr. R. A. Butler after paying tribute to the manner in which the provinces handled public health as a transferred subject, said that Government realised the dangers mentioned by Sir Francis Fremantle. He said the correlation was necessary to deal with if that were included in the Bill by the inclusion of item 29 in the second part of the Concurrent Legislative list, together with Clause 125. Moreover, item 12 in the Federal list dealt with the research and possibilities of a provincial co-operation opened up by clause 133 which might contain the germ of future health and organisation.

Greater Toll Than Riots

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the amendment did not contemplate a machinery but was asserting the principle. He said health would perhaps exact a greater toll than the communal riots which would follow a passage of the Bill and the Governor-General ought to have supreme and utilimate responsibility.

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that most criticism could as readily be passed in the present position, since health was already a provincial subject. He said one of the best features of the recent years had been people's interest in health. He expressed the opinion that Government's proposals were more likely to carry public opinion.

Sir Samuel Hoare urged Sir Francis Fremantle not to press his amendment, and undertook to examine the question to see if they could go further, while definitely keeping the service provincial.

Sir Francis wished to withdraw his amendment, but the Conservative opponents did not agree. The amendment was rejected by 145 votes to 20.

The debate was adjourned to March 5.

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FARMERS' PLEA FOR REVISON

Crushing Revenue Assessment In Kapurthala State

(From A Correspondent).

MUSAPUR (Dist. Jullundur) (By Mail).

A conference of agriculturists of Ilaqa Phagwara, Kapurthala State, attended by 3,000 people was held here. The following are some of the resolutions that were adopted:

The Conference urgently demands that the crushing land revenue assessment fixed in the period of boom be immediately revised and placed on an equitable basis through an impartial and expert agency, so as to assimilate it to the principles and rates of assessment prevalent in the adjoining British Districts, taking into consideration the shortness of the measurement scale in the State. The reported proposals of a meagre reduction in the land revenue are highly disappointing and the conference desired to make it emphatically clear to all concerned that an unsatisfactory amount of reduction is bound only to intensify the prevalent discontent and drive the Zamindar community to a state of despair; and any solution of the problem which falls short of reduction to the level of the rates in the neighbouring British territory will prove but of a temporary nature. The Conference further demands the reduction of cases and the total abolition of the 'begar' cess.

The conference demands the introduction of a Legislative Assembly on the lines of the demand of the Central Zimindara League and further makes it clear that the Zimindars are opposed to the introduction of communal representation in any form.

The Conference urges the State Government to take immediate steps for the redress of the grievances of the peasants of Behani and Thakarwal, Tehsil Phagwara.

The Conference requests the state Government to construct bridges over the Sufaid Bain and Kail and to metal the Phagwara-Rahana road in order to facilitate vehicular traffic and render access to market easier for the agriculturists of the tehsil.

The Conference requests the new Chief Minister to lift the ban on political meetings whose continued retention in villages is totally unwarranted.

JUBBULPORE MURDER CASE

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 27.

Disagreeing with the opinion of the assessors, and holding that the accused had really committed the murder, the Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, sentenced Pyarelal, an accused, who was committed to the Sessions to stand his trial there under the charge of murder, to transportation for life.

The accused, it may be recalled, was in the employ of a local firm of caterers and army contractors, and while he was along with a detachment of the 1st battalion of the King's Regiment (Liverpool) at Nimkheda, he picked a quarrel with one of his co-workers, Gowardhan and in a fit of anger inflicted a fatal blow on the head of Gowardhan with a firewood, as a result of which Gowardhan died two days later in the Victoria Hospital here.

The accused was subsequently arrested, prosecuted and sentenced as stated above.—United Press.

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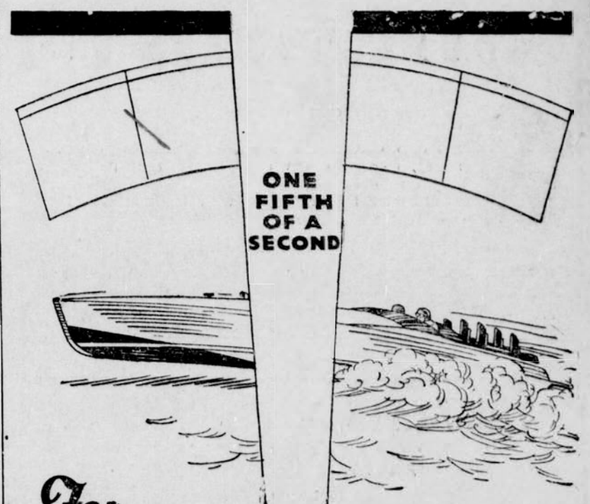

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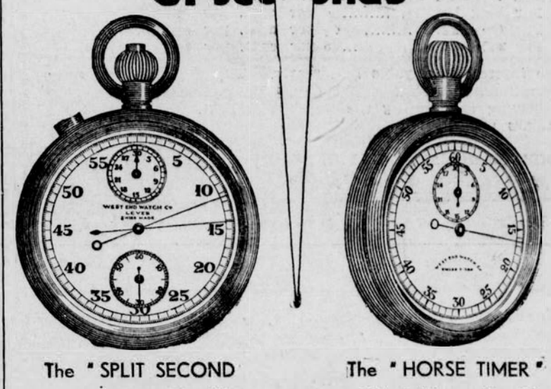

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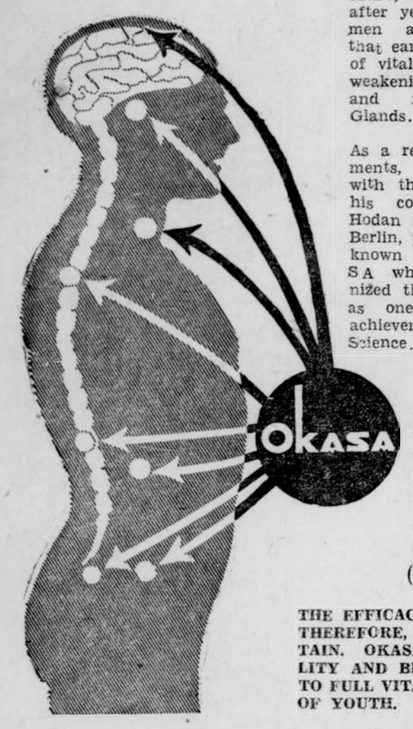

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Do You Get Constant Headaches
Have You Pains in the Limbs
Are You Depressed
Are You Unable to Sleep
Is Your Liver Sluggish
Is Your Blood Weak

You must begin AT ONCE to take Dr. Cassell's Tablets and so Reinvigorate your *whole* System.

19 HEALTH INGREDIENTS

Make no mistake about the Tonic you need. Dr. Cassell's Tablets contain no less than 19 special Health Ingredients and are the Ideal tonic for you!

Your **NERVES** are strengthened by the wonderful NERVE RESTORATIVES.
Your **DIGESTION** is reorganised by the invaluable STOMACHICS and DIGESTIVE ENZYMES!
Your **BLOOD** is enriched and purified by the POWERFUL BLOOD NUTRIENTS!
Your **VITAL POWER & MENTAL GRIP** is regained through the Rebuilding and Recharging action of the remarkable HYPOPHOSPHITES! !

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CASSELL'S TABLETS

Don't let
Constipation
mar your beauty
Take
Castophene
and
keep well

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.

Service Of Humanity Is Noble & Sublime

Salvation Army Chief Expounds Ideal Of Movement

Bombay Governor Pays Glowing Tribute To General Evangeline Booth And Her Work

On Thursday evening, a public meeting was held at the C. J. Hall, to welcome General Evangeline Cory Booth, C.-in-C. of Salvation Army's forces in the World, who landed in Bombay on Thursday afternoon, when H. E. Lord Brabourne presided, and Lady Brabourne, Sir John Beaumont, Mr. R. D. Bell and others were present on the platform.

The Governor in welcoming General E. Booth, said:

"I think you will all readily with me that our gathering to-day is no ordinary one. It is true that we are well acquainted with the work of the Salvation Army in our midst, and we have been honoured from time to time with visits from the Leaders of that world-wide organisation. But to-day we are met together to offer an Indian welcome to one who is unique in the history of that Army.

"General Evangeline Booth has stood in the ranks and has stood out of the ranks, and now stands out as the first of her sex to be Leader in a line of great Leaders. It was as long ago as 1892 that the Father of the movement himself, General William Booth, visited this country. And now, after more than forty years, we are celebrating the coming of the daughter in a similar capacity.

"Perhaps I am treading on dangerous ground in marking the years so carefully where a lady is concerned, but, from what I have read and seen, I think our honoured guest is independent of age. She is an epoch in herself, and an example to the world I am naturally diffident, therefore, about speaking of her in anything more than general terms, and I feel sure you will agree with me that nothing more than that is necessary.

Work of The Army

"I will therefore pass on to some of the work already done and being done in our midst by the Salvation Army, and say how grateful my Government are for such help in tackling problems of general or special Relief. In a City like Bombay there is a flotsam and jetsam of humanity that continually invades the social life of the community, and may at times endanger the public peace. This is just where, if one remembers rightly, the Founder of the Army found a crying need in London from which the widespread work that we see to-day has embraced the whole world with a network of kindly effort. Here in Bombay there is, for instance, the Beggars' Camp, an institution run under the aegis of the Salvation Army. The "Beggar" problem is notorious in India, and we hope this local effort may help to a general solution. A City that is proud to be called the first City of India may well lead the way towards a settlement of the country's indigent vagrants

"The Working Men's Hostel is another activity which is much appreciated. It deals with that difficult class of elusive people known as 'Vagrant Europeans'. The Salvation Army workers seem to find pleasure in seeking out and helping those who may find little favour and be least desirable in the eyes of the general public.

Relief To Europeans

"The King Edward Home, in connection with which my predecessor both laid a foundation stone and opened an extension, is another link in the chain of relief to Europeans. And I think I am right in saying that the special development in this direction was the immediate fruit of a visit from General Evangeline Booth's predecessor to us in the year 1933. The extension, I may add, embraced accommodation for Indian staff as well as amenities for European inmates. We may well wonder what new activity the visit of our present distinguished guest will inspire?

"The Willingdon Boys' Home, to allude to another kind of institution deals with delinquent lads, and not only houses them, but helps them by technical instruction to become honest workmen.

"Other work also, for older failures in life, is undertaken by the noble Army whose workers not only have the after-care of released prisoners, but visit and care for those who are still actually in prison. The Released Prisoners' Home and the Rescue Home are standing memorials to the great work that is being done for the regeneration of criminal classes as a whole, or the personal salvation of unfortunate individuals. Such work must appeal not only to those administering the affairs of this great City, but also to all those who live within its jurisdiction.

"But the same story may be told of care for criminals, healing for the sick and relief of sufferers, moral or physical, in many places of this Presidency over which I have the honour to be Governor. The Emery Hospital at Anand, in Gujarat, needs only to be named to remind us of the high-class medical work in which the Salvation Army engages for the benefit of suffering mankind.

Work In Districts

"Coming nearer home, there is the work that is being done in districts such as Satara Ahmednagar and Poona—work that may not have institutions like those of which we have been thinking in Bombay itself, but work that, penetrating to the villages, reaches the villagers and labours in an unassuming way amongst the humblest classes of the countryside. Some of us might never know of the existence of such activities, or the whereabouts of so many workers, were it not for the annual reminder of 'Self-denial Week';

"And now it is my pleasant duty to sum up all these manifestations of philanthropic effort in the fountain-head from which, by the natural law of institutional gravity, all the labours of the Salvation Army rightly spring. Speaking for myself, I think the characteristic of our honoured guest that strikes us most is the way in which she has endeared herself to those working under her while at the same time finding favour with those outside the magic circle. I think I may say for all present here, without fear of contradiction, that General Evangeline Booth, noble scion of an illustrious parent, has earned the respect of the world generally, and is heartily welcomed, here and now, by us in particular, at this the very Gateway of India.

"We hope, General Evangeline Booth, that you will have a happy and successful visit to those parts of the world to which you are now bound, and that it will not be long before you honour us with a longer visit to this wide Continent of India."

Sir Ness Wadia in a brief speech, welcomed her on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

Long-Cherished Desire

General Evangeline Booth in her speech said that she felt overjoyed to be able to come to India. She had long cherished the desire to tour this country ever since the days her father told her of the miseries of the people of this country. She reiterated her faith in one Supreme Being who would bring light into the darkness of human suffering. Amidst human frailties one could still find one's way to the Kingdom of God she said.

Miss Evangeline Booth then refused to the late General William Booth, who propounded the noble doctrine of sacrifice for bettering the lot of mankind. That was the inspiration for founding the Salvation Army.

Making the world better for humanity was hard work, continued the speaker. With the ardent missionary fervour characteristic of one of her position, she propounded the doctrine of service of humanity, as nobler and more subline than anything else. The ideal of the Salvation Army was not inspired, according to General Evangeline Booth, by an outlook characterising business. With her the ideal of a better world, the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, was life itself, she concluded.

A poem composed by General Evangeline Booth on her election as the General of the Salvation Army, was sung after which the meeting dispersed.

Beauty and the Bath

From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

The daily bath has been abridged to an invigorating plunge or shower. Exercises compressed into a few scientifically planned movements, and by the use of Oatine the time spent in massage has been reduced to a few minutes instead of hours.

The emancipation of Woman from her old slavery to the toilet has been Oatine's contribution to Feminine progress.

Thanks to Oatine Beauty is no longer a life work but a spare time recreation.

OATINE CREAM and OATINE SNOW are the gifts of modern science to Beauty Culture.

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BARBER ROBBED OF HIS SAVINGS

Suspected Room Mate Arrested And Released On Rs. 400 Bail

On a charge of Criminal breach of trust in respect of articles and cash together valued at Rs. 792 belonging to a barber living upon his daily earnings, one Balwant Maruti was arrested and was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate. Additional Court to be released on bail of Rs. 400 with Rs. 200 deposit and a surety in like amount till March 8th.

Kedari Hari, the complainant, went to reside with the accused at Haris Road in 1931. It is stated, he entrusted a small tin box containing gold and silver ornaments was entrusted to the accused for safety.

When the complainant asked about his ornaments box, the accused is alleged to have said that the box was deposited in a bank for greater safety. Sursequently the complainant is said to have handed over some of his savings also to the accused.

When the complainant left the accused, he demanded his money and ornaments back, the complainant still continued to put him off. Then the complainant got suspicious and lodged a complaint.

During the course of enquiries ornaments worth Rs. 310 were recovered by the police.

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

(Continued from page 6)

every Indian bone, flow in every Indian vein Government servants being no exception. Patriotism is not a mere external symptom or habit, that can be cured by such silly superficial external checks. It has the elasticity of India-rubber, the more it is pressed or suppressed, the wider and bigger it grows, Instead of making such ungracious attempts, would it not be far better on the part of British officials, to understand and appreciate these noble sentiments in others, that are so much admired and adored in their own country and amongst their own people?

The CARLTON
LAMINGTON ROAD

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 a.m.

?
ROMANOFF PRINCESS
OR DUPE OF A MASTER MIND?
The answer lay hidden under the most beautiful eyelash in Paris . . until the sharp lens of the French Police disclosed the clue that revealed an astounding crime! . . .

SECRETS OF THE FRENCH POLICE

Thrilling drama based on an actual adventure of the great Bertillon, as revealed by H. Ashton-Wolfe in American Weekly. With

Bertillon

GWILI ANDRE

Gregory Ratoff . . . Frank Morgan. David O. Selznick, executive producer,

RKO-RADIO PICTURE

Selections For To-day's Races

Al Ghazi, Mazeppa And On Time For Daily Treble

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selecti ons for the Second Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE—
THE DUKE 1
SHERIYAR 2
RUBY FISH 3

2nd RACE—
CLEOS 1
BABAR BHAN 2
CZARDAS 3

3rd RACE—
NAHAB 1
ROYAL CLAIR 2
HOWEL 3

4th RACE—
IRAQ KNIGHT 1
DAGASTAN 2
TAJ MAHUS 3

5th RACE—
AL GHAZI 1
GURJISTAN 2
RIYAD II 3

6th RACE—
LAST ADVENTURE 1
PROVENCE ROSE 2
CULTRA 3

7th RACE—
MAZEPPA 1
DANDY BRUSH 2
CORCY 3

8th RACE—
ON TIME 1
CHEBLI 2
DRAUGHTSMAN 3

9th RACE—
CYMRO 1
MR. PIP 2
RAGHUBEER 3

10th RACE—
YAWIR AWAR 1
WHITE FLOWER 2
WATCHMAKER 3

DAILY DOUBLE
NAHAB & LAST ADVENTURE

DAILY TREBLE
AL GHAZI, MAZEPPA, ON TIME.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-morrow:—

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500, second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys, without whips or spurs.

Laffy 9-3; Ruby Mint 8-11; Maneck 8-9; The Duke 8-9; Moozaina 8-4; Sheriyar 8-4; Repeater 8-4; Alloon 8-4; Jawad Pasha 8-4; Hakum 8-4; Ruby Fish 8-4; Amirulmulk 8-4; Once More 8-4; Na'amat Allah, 8-4; Advocate 8-4; National 8-4.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000, second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over.

Rejoice 9-10; Her Ladyship 9-1; Cleos 8-10; Belle of York 7-13; Babar Bhan 7-10; Champagne 7-4; Czardas 7-0; Cheer Up 6-12.

3rd Race: 3 p. m.

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division III.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500, second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Nahab 9-1; Dolfuss 9-1; Sir Jamal 8-11; Eeda 8-9; Gani Beg 8-9; Saggar Beg 8-9; Arab King 8-9; Kassab 8-9; Bay Prince 8-9; Tariff 8-4; Royal Clair 8-4; Fair Play 8-4; Grey Prince 8-4; Taj Baha 8-4; Homer 8-4; Howel 8-4; Quality 8-4; Rahimatulla 8-0.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mooshir 9-1; Dara 9-1; Jaffal 9-1; Wansa 8-13; Mulzoom 8-11; Taj Mahus 8-11; Sallal Ahmar 8-9; Lemon 8-9; Shariff 8-5; Samran 8-4; Bulbul 8-4 Simon 8-4; Jarrada 8-4 Iraq Knight 8-4; Dagastan 8-4; Sunshine 8-4; Zohal 8-4; Rashid Pasha 8-4.

5th Race: 4 p. m.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000, second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Gurjistan 9-4; Mahoot 9-3; Riyad II 9-2; Baden 9-0; Rajput 8-13; El Faras 8-12; Danger 8-7; Black King 8-5 Wazir Pasha 8-4; Quarry 8-4; Al Ghazi 7-13; Gurji Beg 7-11; Money Order 7-7; Tara 7-0.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE FERMOY PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000, second, Rs. 1,000, third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Knight's Adventure 9-4; Crusty 8-12; Galloping Major 8-9; Monreale 8-3; Cultra 8-3; Teller 8-3; Provence Rose 8-1; Misty Dawn 7-0; Zorawar 7-13; Essex-Book 7-9; Last Adventure 7-1; Anomalous 6-12.

7th Race: 5 p. m.

THE CARNARVON PLATE. Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000, second, Rs. 1,500, third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Sabrino 9-3; Trelawne 8-13; Vijaya Kumar II 8-10; Powder Boy 8-5; Corcy 8-9; Mazeppa 8-5; Half-mast 8-5; Superlative 8-0; Rosette 7-0; Dandy Brush 7-13; Sky Hawk 7-4; Prince Khan 7-2; Dunedin 6-12.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance—1 1|4 Miles.

A Cup value £100, sterling presented by H. H. The Right Hon. Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000, second, Rs. 2,000, third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Complet 9-10; Vamos 9-6; Tolerate 9-6; Jim Thomas 9-2; Necker 8-13; Carnelian 8-9; Draughtsman 8-9; Grand Wazir 8-7; Chebli 8-6; Vijaya Kumar II 7-10; On Time 8-3; Abundance 7-9; Talk 8-2; Tohonga 8-2; Widden Hill 7-11; Ballylinch 7-9; Typhoon 7-7.

9th Race: 6 p. m.

THE FERMOY PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000, second, Rs. 1,000, third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chivalresque 9-7; Knockdon 9-2; Cash Sweep 7-1; Nijinski 9-0; Kirkibost 8-13; Cymro 8-7; Raghubeer 8-7; Doreda 8-7; Mr. Pip 8-6; Bright Nigger 8-2; Episode 8-2; Gold Period 7-12; Grand Raja 7-12; Grecian Orb 7-12; Heliograph 7-0.

10th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000, second, Rs. 1,000, third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Yawir Awar 9-10; Burgess 9-8; Vershan 8-13; White Flower 8-8; Watchmaker 8-0; Argonaut 7-8; Nazam 7-8; Green Lawn 7-5; Farhan Pasha 7-3; Shogat Aziz 7-3; Saduzaman 7-2.

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the Idol of Cine-Fans
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New Romantic Picture
Yasmin
or
BAWAFA ASHAK
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Marvellous and mammoth drama of a gallant and brave Youth's daring sacrifice

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Sardar Akhtar,
Zebunnissa, Janibabu,
etc.
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Sandhurst Road.
TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

HIGH TRIBUTES to Prabhat's Cine-venture are pouring in not only from different cities but even from a country like England also! Indians will really feel proud and honoured to know that the "Illustrated London News" one of the biggest papers in the world, has devoted two fully illustrated full pages for the Prabhat news with a big head-line.

Hark Ye Citizens of Bombay!

London is Calling!!

The "Illustrated London News"

Says in the issue of 2nd February, 1935:

"India is on its way to becoming serious competitor in the Film-Producing world, to judge by... the new establishment of Prabhat Cinetone at Prabhatnagar, Poona, near Bombay.....the only self-contained film-studio in India, with High Reputation both among Indians and Europeans.....the new Picture entitled Amrit Manthan is a drama of the Vedic Period produced on grand scale....."

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TWENTY FIRST
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Nos. 343
Nos. 344

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VICTOR SAVILLE
Who Gave You
SUNSHINE SUSIE

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KING OF THE WILD HORSES
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NAVAJO INDIANS
THUNDERING ACTION AND THRILLING ROMANCE
TERRIFIC COMBAT BETWEEN
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A MOUNTAIN LION!
And Even Mankind For Securing The Freedom Of His Race.

9th WEEK *9th WEEK*
SOARS HIGHER AND HIGHER
SULOCHANA
in
"INDIRA, M.A."
An unforgettable social drama of abiding interest
...*Director*:—NANDLAL
Rates as usual....
Shows:—5, 8, 10-30, Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-15.
A SPECIAL SHOW FOR PARDANANISHAN LADIES
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

WELSH RUGBY TEAM SELECTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following will constitute the Welsh Rugby team against Ireland at Belfast on March:—James (Aberavon); rightwing not yet selected; Idwal Rees, Wooler, Bassett, Powell, Cliff Jones, Day, Murphy, T. Rees, Thomas, Williams, Lang, A. M. Rees, and Fear.

LYNTON'S 100th APPEARANCE

An eight-year-old racehorse named Lynton had run more than 200 miles in public when he finished fourth in the Mole Steeplechase at Sandown Park on January 31. Lynton started racing as a two-year-old on the flat, and his last race was the 100th of his career.

JAPAN'S DAVIS CUP TEAM OF TWO

Only two players will represent Japan in this year's Davis Cup competition, Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Yamagishi. This is because of the shortage of funds.

THREW HIMSELF IN FRONT OF TRAIN

A verdict of 'suicide' was recorded by the Coroner's Jury over the body of a Hindu, probably a mendicant, (60), who was run over by a B. B. and C. I. local train between Matunga and Dadar on Thursday afternoon.

The motor man of the local in his evidence said that when the train was between Matunga and Dadar he saw the deceased seated on one side of the rails. As soon as the train came up he got up and deliberately threw himself on the track.

Witness applied the brakes and he found the deceased under the 5th bogey totally cut up and his head smashed.

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Messrs RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co., 81, Princess St., Bombay.

Yarns Dull And Depressed

Further Decline In Prices Of Japanese Counts

ART SILKS DOWN

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain dull and depressed during the whole past week and the turnover has been very limited. Fresh business passing during the whole week is much restricted mostly because of the continued absence of demand from almost all consuming districts. It seems as if buyers and consumers all over the country have now got sufficient stocks to last for some time to come and therefore are not inclined to make any fresh purchases pending the present uncertainty regarding the future course of the cotton market and consequently of the yarn market. Besides this, the continued cheap sales of cloth by the local and upcountry Mills as compared with their yarn quotations have produced a loss of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers who naturally feel that the Mills will sooner or later reduce their prices of yarns as compared with their prices of cloth. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that fresh forward sales of yarns are not possible by any Mills and what limited sales are made are in well-known chhops just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the buyers. Looking to all the above circumstances we do not expect any material change either in demand or in prices of yarns during the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

The Japanese and Shanghai Grey as well as Single and twofold yarns have again been quiet in the absence of satisfactory demand and also due to further fresh arrivals. The prices of these yarns being comparatively cheaper, naturally demand for English yarns is very negligible and no fresh forward business of any importance has been possible during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have shown further decline alround in almost all Japanese yarns Grey, Single and Twofolds and also in Mercerized yarns. Even at the decline demand has continued to remain very meagre. Inspite of the very low and attractive prices, buying has been very limited during the week. The speculative turnover that was noticeable in Mercerized yarns during the last few months seems to have now abated and turnover during the week has been rather poor Prices are therefore inclined to decline further if no improvement in demand is forthcoming during the next few days. Sampin have remained fairly steady whereas Exchange has been showing a firmer tendency.

ART SILK YARNS.

Further sharp decline in prices of all Japanese Art Silk yarns has taken place during the week due to several reasons. Arrivals during the week have been heavy by incoming steamers and dealers have been showing nervousness to dispose of their holdings even at heavy losses particularly because of the continued pressure of sales for forward deliveries by Import Houses both Japanese and Indian. Consuming districts have been almost all full of stocks and naturally demand from those quarters is very limited. In such circumstances it is but natural that the dealers have been undercutting each other in a hurry to dispose of their old stocks and also fresh arrivals when the tendency seems to be distinctly weak for forward deliveries. Forward sales however are very small as dealers have been feeling very nervous particularly when the tendency in the Japanese markets for Rayon yarns is distinctly weak. Not only in Bombay but also in other Ports arrivals have been heavy particularly in Southern India. As regards Italian yarns, Italrayon prices remain unchanged during the week but sales continue to remain very limited on account of comparatively much cheaper prices of Japanese yarns. There has been moderate demand for cheap grade Dull yarns from the Northern markets. As regards Twofold yarns demand from Mills has considerably slackened.

Japanese stocks both in Singles as well as twofolds have been accumulating and if demand from important consuming centres does not show improvement in the next few days there is every probability of further decline in prices.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been no sales of importance in any yarns by our Mills owing to continued disparity in rates. Upcountry Mills have also reported very small sales at prices which are somewhat lower than before. Demand from Southern markets continues to remain slack whereas Calcutta and Rangoon send enquiries only for low grade yarn. The future outlook does not seem to be hopeful at present.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Poor Absorbing Power

Bombay, Feb. 28

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

		May.	July.	Oct.
New York	20-2-35	12.53	12.59	12.52
New York	27-2-35	12.47	12.52	12.44

		—06 May.	—07 July.	—08 Oct
Liverpool	20-2-35	6.84	6.79	6.66
Liverpool	27-2-35	6.82	6.77	6.66

—.02 —.02 —

Another week of dull and uninteresting markets has brought practically no change in American cotton values. Both internal and export demand for American cotton continues subnormal. Most of the large quantity of cotton being financed by the American Administration is being held off the market at a basis outside the reach of most consumers, and the fear that this cotton might come on to the market curbs all bullish enthusiasm.

NO INTEREST.

Although we are now at the end of February cotton people are not yet interested in the next crop. This is probably due to the fact that most cotton merchants in America have been ousted out of the market by Government control interests. So long as the Administration continues the present policy of having ten and twelve cent loans the artificiality of the American markets will continue. So far no announcement has been made as to whether there will be another loan plan next season and until this is decided we must look for a continuation of the present stabilisation of prices. Should it be decided to have no loan, prices would probably decline, which would be a good thing for the cotton trade generally as the world needs much of the present stock of American cotton, but cannot afford to pay the present price.

DULL MARKET.

Following the lead of America, the Bombay market has also been dull and trading has been on a small scale Export demand has again been very poor and local Mills have shewn little interest, which is not surprising as there is practically nothing doing in the cloth market. The Indian Government estimate of 4,318,000 bales for this year's crop failed to arouse an enthusiasm as everyone knows that the crop is larger than this figure. The Broach crop, such as it is, is now moving into the market but buyers are not keen and the basis is easing. Arrivals of Oomra cotton in the upcountry markets are now running ahead of the corresponding weekly figures of a year ago, and this we feel sure proves there was hoarding of cotton, and that the ultimate outturn will be larger than was estimated some time ago. The local spot market has been very quiet. Exporters have made small purchases but this is merely the filling in of requirements against sales made earlier in the season. Stocks in Bombay are steadily increasing but much of our stock is cotton of not very desirable quality which will hang round the necks of dealers for a long time.

Dealings in options have dwindled and it would appear as if purchases of contracts by dealers just about squares the sales made against options. The Bombay market looks like easing off as for the time being as there is nothing in the position to attract sufficient buying to absorb the cotton which is coming into sight.

Ceylon Sufferers Lose Faith in -QUININE-

"REPEATED RELAPSES ARE CAUSING PATIENTS TO LOSE FAITH IN QUININE"

("TIMES OF INDIA" D. 19-1-35).

Read these Letters of Appreciation and Recommendation

KIRIELLA, (CEYLON).

I TRIED THESE TABLETS ON SOME OF THE COOLIES SUFFERING FROM MALARIA. IT HAS ACTED MOST WONDERFULLY, AND FEVER WAS DOWN IN 2 DAYS' TIME.

I CAN RECOMMEND TO ANY ONE WHOM I COME ACROSS SUFFERING FROM MALARIA.

Superintendent,
TALAGAHAHENA ESTATE.

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
(Medical Department.)
MOTIHARI.

"You supplied to the Medical Branch of Behar Central Relief Committee a liberal Stock of your Anti-Malaria tablets. These were freely distributed by my assistants and personally used by me in malaria cases. I am glad to inform you that the tablets, in most cases stopped the on-set of fever within three days in acute and sub-active types. Chronic malaria cases also responded well to the treatment."

"These tablets have given me entire satisfaction."

M.B.B.S. (Bomb.),
District Medical Officer.

BOMBAY.

"I received samples of your Anti-Malaria Tablets some time back and tried them on Malarial patients. The results were satisfactory, so I wanted to give a further trial and placed two more orders, and found the results more encouraging. Now I am trying these Tablets in almost every case of Malaria. In the majority of the cases the results are magical; some require larger doses and longer treatment.

M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.

Hyderabad Municipality.

"Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets were distributed and used by the staff and were found to be efficacious."

for Municipal Commissioner,
ASHRAF NAWAZ JUNG.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

"Your 'Anti-Malaria Tablets' are simply wonderful."

Mrs. G. H. HUPPING.

Amin's ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets are of great value in the treatment of all varieties of prolonged periodic and continuous fevers, and have been definitely proved more certain in their action and effects than Quinine. Keep a bottle always handy.

The specific contains Ext. Gulancha, Ext. Chireta, Ext. Neem, Khakseer, Cardamomi Semina, Cinchona Rub. Cort., and other harmless drugs and is guaranteed free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite, etc. It is therefore exceptionally valuable in cases where Quinine is definitely dangerous, and can be safely administered to women during such critical periods as pregnancy or during periodic troubles. It is equally beneficial and safe for infants and children.

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Great FREE OFFER

Free Samples of 100 Tablets will be supplied to Doctors, Factories and Charitable Institutions on request. Send /8/- Stamps for Postal Charges to A Amin & Co., Bombay.

Price Rs. 1 Per Bottle of 100 Tablets. (Packing & Postage extra). On Orders of One Dozen and above Packing and Postage Free.

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Messrs. GANGJEE SAJUN & CO.,
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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PROMINENT CHEMISTS.

for Lung Troubles

ANGIER'S EMULSION

Colds, Coughs, all Chest Affections.

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.

It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health. No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs.

"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."

A Doctor writes:—"Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."

(Signed) ——, M.B.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Trade And Finance

DEMAND FOR CALL MONEY

Easy Tone In Gilt-Edged Market

SHARP RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Erratic Fluctuations In Shares

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 1

MONEY

The money market opened easy but tightness developed mid-week and the rate for call funds hardened up to 3 1/2 to 4 per cent on Wednesday, but closed a shade easier. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 479.25 lacs whereas the renewals to Rs. 151.50 lacs including intermediates of 1.50 lacs. The average rate of acceptance of tenders was unaltered at 2 per cent. Government discontinued the sale of Intermediate bills from 27th February, and reduced the amount of tenders for the next week from Rs. 1 1/2 crores to Rs. 1 crore. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows no change in the item of Ways and Means borrowing by Government. The trade demand shows a decline of Rs. 167.15 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 3/4 per cent; three months 3 per cent and six months 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

IMPERAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on February 22, 1935 shows an increase of Rs. 171.01 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 15,15,97,000 as compared with Rs. 11.89 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.59, an increase of 2.09 per cent over last week. Loans show a large decline of Rs. 184.21 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 33.70 lacs and by Rs. 3.19 lacs respectively. Government deposits declined by Rs. 18.40 lacs to Rs. 6.50 crores, while Other deposits have risen by Rs. 20.99 lacs to Rs. 73.89 crores The bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The tone of the gilt-edged market was easy on weaker advices from London and there was a sharp set back in prices of almost all scrips on Wednesday Throughout the week the market sentiment displayed the usual pro-budget hesitancy which pervaded other local markets as well. Towards the close there was some recovery. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after declining to Rs. 96-15 improved and closed at Rs. 97-4. 3 per cent 1941 bonds continued unchanged at Rs. 100-14. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan kept steady, closing at Rs. 102. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan moved between Rs. 109-12 and Rs. 109-10 and 1943 loan closed steady at Rs. 106-2. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan lost about 4 annas to Rs. 116-8. 5 per cent 1933-44 loan was steady at Rs. 108-2, and 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-4. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan declined from Rs. 116-13 to Rs. 116-5. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan improved from Rs. 108-6 to Rs. 108-10. 6 1/2 per cent Bom Dev Loan closed at Rs. 101-14 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 101-13.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange ruled steady with sellers of ready T T at 1/6-1/8 and buyers at 1/6-5/32d. Some business in connection with gold exports was put through mainly for forward delivery. Merchandise export bills were negligible. At the last bidding for council bills for one million sterling, Government received tenders for £865,000 at 1/6-5/32 and allotted the same in full. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—March 1/6-1/8; April 1/6-3/32; May 1/6-1/16 and June-July 1/6-1/32d.

The weakness in pound sterling which was manifest last week intensified during the period under review and the London-Paris cross rate gradually dwindled down to 73.13 francs yesterday. The New York-London rate was comparatively steady in the early part, but later followed the London-Paris rate. The former closed at 84.53 7/8 and the latter at 72 3/4. The Belga and the Italian Lira closed at 20.56 and 56.81 respectively.

GOLD.

There was an upward trend in gold prices and the rate for ready in the local market gruadually rose from Rs. 35-5-3 to Rs. 35-10-0, to-day however the rate jumped upto Rs. 35-13-3. This was due to the weakness in the Paris-London cross rate and the rise in the gold price in London which touched the record level of 144 sh. 1d. per oz. on Thursday. A fair amount of business was done for forward delivery. The undertone of the market continued firm throughout the week. Arrivals from up-country average some 12,000 to 15000 tolas a day and stocks in the local market are estimated at some 2 1/2 lacs tolas. The daily offtake showed no change at about 3000 tolas. The price of sovereigns improved to Rs. 22-10 and Rs. 22-10-6 for ready and forward respectively. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s 'Rawalpindi' amounted to Rs. 139.78 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 35-13-3 and Rs. 35-6-6 for ready, Rs. 35-14-6 and Rs. 35-7-9 for 22nd March settlement and Rs. 36-0-3, and Rs. 35-9 for 23rd April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 18,856 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Silver was very steady during the week. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 61-14 and Rs. 63-6, closing at Rs. 63/3. The pre-budget rumours tended to widen the difference between the rate for ready and the March settlement. Immediately on the announcement in the Budget of the Government of India that the import duty on silver was reduced from 5 annas to 2 annas per ounce, the same coming into effect forthwith by notification, the difference was almost adjusted to the proposed reduction and ready was quoted at Rs. 63/3 and March settlement at Rs. 70/3. A good amount of business was transacted both for ready and forward delivery, though it was mainly inter bazar. The daily offtake averaged some 30 bars a day and stocks on hand are estimated at some 20,000 bars. In London the price of he metal advanced to as high 25 11/16d. for ready and 25 13/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the dollar rose from 1/6 3/8d to 1/7 3/16d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 63-6 and Rs. 61-14 for ready and 23rd February settlement, Rs 70-3 and Rs. 67-14 for 25th March settlement and Rs. 70-8 and Rs. 69-9 for 23rd April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs 84,100 in bar and coin.

SHARES

Fluctuations on the Stock Exchange were rather erratic though the undertone remained steady. Business was mainly in carry-overs and the budli premiums in some shares were very heavy being as much as 15 per cent per annum interest. Cotton mill shares were steady and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leader. Bombay Dyeings Rs. 942/8 953/12 945 961/4; Century Rs. 291/4 306/4 302/8 317/8; Central India Rs. 372/8 385 380 391/4; New Great Rs. 195 191/4 200; Kohinoor Rs. 231/4 235 232/8 237/8; Simplex Rs. 100/10 100 103/2 and Swadeshi Rs. 238/12 243/12 241/4 246/4

In the miscellaneous section Steels, electric and cement shares were the outstanding feature. Tata Ordys improved further to 161, and Defds to Rs. 738/12, but closed at Rs. 730. Tata 2nd Pref shares steadily rose to Rs. 174 and Tata Hydros to Rs. 180. Tata Powers advanced by 75 points since last close to Rs. 1725 and Andhra Valleys by 40 points to Rs. 1795. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 206-4 and Bombay Burmahs moved between Rs. 426/4 and Rs. 430/10, closing at Rs. 427/8. Bombay Trams kept steady throughout at Rs. 168/2 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 311/4. Scindia Steams improved from Rs. 11-10 to Rs. 13-1, Bundi Cement shares advanced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 44. Indian Cements from Rs. 417/8 to Rs. 435, Katni ordys from Rs. 387/8 to Rs. 408/12 and Shahabads from Rs. 382/8 to Rs. 435. New India Assurance shares kept steady closing at Rs. 48/14. Belapur sugars improved from 304/6 to Rs. 310-10. Industrial Investment shares (Rs. 50 paid) were quoted at Rs. 61. Among railway shares Ahmd Prantij showed no change at Rs. 866/4, while Tapti Valleys improved slightly to Rs. 778/12.

Imperial Bank shares gained about Rs. 10 to Rs. 1635, while Contributories were steady closing at Rs. 408/12 Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 124/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 41/10.

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Pilano is the only remedy of its kind that has cured Piles. It is the Best and Safest and has definitely cured all sorts of Piles, where all other remedies have failed. It can be recommended with the utmost confidence to all sufferers from this distressing complaint. Original testimonials can be seen at our office. Try it now and get rid of your agonies immediately. Of all dealers, large tube complete with nozzle Rs. 1/12/- V. P. Ans. 4.

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Phone 24761.

Tata Steel Shares Easy On Liquidation

Cement And Mill Shares Steady

MARKET ADJUSTING TECHNICAL SITUATION

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

The local Share Bazar was quietly steady to-day with a limited turnover. There was scattered buying in cotton mill shares and Cement shares were fairly steady. Tata Steel shares were quiet on nervous month-end liquidation and Tata Powers also remained dull.

BUDGET EFFECT ON CEMENTS.

The session was dull and featurcless. The Budget had no effect on the market except removal of fears of excise duty on Cement and reduction in duty of British cotton manufactured-goods.

TATA STEEL SHARES EASY.

There was increased selling in Tata Steel shares. Dfds. opened at Rs. 730 and prices slowly declined to Rs. 707/8 Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 160/12 and Rs. 158/8.

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1726/4 and declined to Rs. 1712.

CEMENT SHARES IN KEEN DE- MAND.

Cement shares were very steady with a keen enquiry for Indian Cement, Bundi and Shahabads. Among Mill shares Century, Central India and Dyeing shares were in fair demand.

WEAKS GETTING OUT.

At the moment popular shares are in the back ground as the market is readjusting the overbought situation which is likely to have further depressing effect in the near future. Budly differences on Tata Steel Dfds. and Ordinary shares were Rs. 20 and Rs. 3 respectively. Such differences are abnormal and weak holders are getting out.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	315	0
500 Bom. Cotton	55	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	957	8
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	318	2
100 Central India	387	8
100 Colaba	153	2
100 Coorla	117	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	390	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100 Finlay	120	0
100 Gokak	216	4
1000 Hindustan	1,885	0
100 Indore	101	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	78	12
100 Kohinoor	237	8
250 Laxmi	790	0
100 Madhavji	12	
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	1370	0
250 Model	72	8
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	197	8
100 Oosmanshahi	70	0
100 Phoenix	332	8
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2600	0
50 Simplex	101	14
100 Swadeshi	245	0
100 Swan	77	8
25 Tata	20	8
500 Vishnu	1475	0
1000 Western	922	8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	105	8
25-50 Central Bank	41	4
500 Imperial Bank	1635	0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	410	0
50-100 India	124	8
5 Union	6	0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	45	12
70 Gwalior	136	14
250 Indian	453	12
40 Katni Def.	1483	12
100 Katni Ord.	415	0
75 Okha	240	0
10 Punjab	28	8
100 Shahabad	452	8
70 United	90	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	13	4
15-75 New India	48	12
200 Oriental	4800	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	167	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1785	0
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	168	2
100 Bom. Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	13	12
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	225	0
100 Surat	197	8
100 Tata Hydro	178	12
1000 Tata Power	1715	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	870	0
100 Amr. Patty	123	0
100 C Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramati	90	0
100 Gujarat	91	0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92	12
100 Pachora Jamner	92	8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500 Tapty Valley	777	8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	32	8
30 Tata Steel Defd.	707	8
75 Tata Steel Ord	158	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	206	4
50 Belapur Sugar	305	0
250 Bombay Steam	308	12
15 Bombay Burma Contry.	131	4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4	0
50 Bombay Telephone	116	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	163	12
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	560	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000 Port Canning	605	0
15 Scindia	12	12
30 Tata Construction	81	8
25 Tata Oil	21	12

PREFERENCE.

7pc Andhra Valley	1390	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	83	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Century 322, 325, 317, 318/2
Bom. Dyeing 968, 962, 965, 957
Kohinoor 238, 242, 237
Central India 392, 394, 387
New Great 201, 197
Simplex 103, 101/14
Swadeshi 247, 250, 245
Bundi 45, 44 1/2, 45, 44/8, 45, 44/8, 45, 45/8, 45/12
I. Cement 458, 463, 450, 459, 453
Andhra 1800, 1785, 1788, 1785
Tata Hydro 180
Tata Power 1725, 1726, 1712, 1715
Tram. Ord. 168/12
T. Steel Dfd. 730, 726, 731, 727, 730, 712, 717, 707
T. Steel Ord. 161/8, 160/12, 59/8, 160/8, 159, 159/8, 158/8
B. Steam 311, 308
B. Burma 427, 426, 427, 425

SHARP RISE IN GOLD & SILVER

Extensive Buying

FIRM CHINA AND LONDON ADVICES

Bombay, Mar. 1.

New high levels were reached to-day for gold and silver prices.

There was extensive buying and heavy short covering with offerings limited. China advices were firm with T. T. on London 1.7 3/16 and later it was quoted 1.7 3/8. Montreal silver prices advanced 15 to 25 points.

Continued weakness in sterling resulted in a further rise of gold prices in London to £7-4-1. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.84 9/16 in London and 4.84 1/4 in New York. London-Paris Exchange rate was 34 points down at 72.88.

There are various rumours about the weakness of sterling and it is reported that the U. S. Government is thinking for further devaluation of dollar with a view to arrest the *adverse effect on general trade.*

Both America and China are reported buying in silver.

The local market was strong. Silver for Fagan delivery opened to-day at Rs. 69/14 and advanced to Rs. 70/5. Gold market was strong at Rs. 35-15-9.

Further improvement in both gold and silver is likely and we think it advisable to buy on all weak markets.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	63	3	0
Fagan delivery	70	4	0
Chaitra delivery	70	10	0
Ready gold	35	14	0
Fagan delivery	35	15	0
Chaitra delivery	36	0	6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta, per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay, per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN BALUCHISTAN

POONA, March 1.

A western disturbance had caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. Scattered falls of rain also occurred in Assam Sibsagar reporting half an inch and Dibrugarh a quarter.

FORECAST.

A few light showers will occur along the North west Frontier and in Kashmir.—A. P.

5 p.c. Central India	527	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7½ p c Tata Power	1410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173	12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/5

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/9
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/15
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/4 and advanced to Rs. 97/7 and declined to Rs. 97/5. Later prices were steady.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 1.

B C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 15th March
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 15th Apr.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Apr: 5/32 May.

New York B C RATE—
T T 276 1/2
Banks selling T T 274 1/2
Banks buying T T 272 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 547
Banks buying D D 557

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 130 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.84 1/4 28th ulto.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/16 1st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 1st inst.
Java/London 7.06 28th ulto.
London/Paris 72 88 28th ulto.
London/Belgium 20.56 28th ulto.
London/Switzerland 14.85 28th ulto.
London/Italy 56.81 28th ulto.
London/Berlin 11.96 3/4 28th ulto.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th ulto
London/New York 4.84 9/16 28th ulto
London/Amsterdam 7.10 1/2 28th ulto
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-3-11 1/2 27th ulto. £7-4-1 28th ulto.
Silver London Ready 25 5/8 27th ulto. 25 11/16 28th ulto.
Silver London Forward 25 3/4 27th ulto. *25 13/16 28th ulto.*
Silver New York Ready 56 5/8 27th ulto. 56 3/4 28th ulto.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 27th ulto. 5/8 p.c. 28th ulto.
London Discounts 6 mos. 5/8 p.c. 27th ulto. 5/8 p.c. 28th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 3 1/4 per cent.
3 mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Broach A/M. Op. 247; Highest 247; Lowest 245 3/4; Closing 245 3/4.
Broach J/A. Op. 243 1/2; Highest 243 1/2; Lowest 242 1/2; Closing 242 1/2.
Oomra March Op. 219 1/2; Highest 219 1/2; Lowest 218 3/4; Closing 218 3/4
Oomra May Op. 218 1/2; Highest 218 3/4; Lowest 217 3/4; Closing 217 3/4
Bengal March Op. 143 1/2; Highest 143 1/2; Lowest 141 1/4; Closing 141 1/4
Bengal May Op. 145 1/2; Highest 145 1/2; Lowest 144; Closing 144
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 18 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs 19 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 6 1/4

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 28.

May	0.97 5/8—1/4c.
July	0.92 3/4—3/8c.
September	0.92 —3/8c.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 28.

March	12.04+.08
April	12.11+.07
May	12.21+.10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

March	55 3/4—1/4d.
May	59 1/8—1/4d.
July	61 5/8—1/8d.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 246 for Broach A/M. delivery.

Local operators are losing confidence and are inclined to set out their high priced purchases fearing further decline. Professional operators are selling options and are selling open as a hedge.

There is utter absence of any support and the market looks like weakening.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs 245
Broach J/A Rs. 241/8
Oomra March Rs. 219
Oomra May Rs. 217/12
Bengal March Rs. 141/8
Bengal May Rs. 143/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 1

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 152	147	143		140
Panjab	... 152	147	143		140
Rajputana	... 153	148	144		141
Oomra No 3	228	225	222	218	...
C P No. 1	246	243	240	236	...
C P No. 2	236	233	230	226	...
Broach No. 2	... 264	260	256		251

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, March 1

75 C Parekh Sirhind 15 on
58 C Parekh Gidhurwa 15 on
106 Oshman Suleman Nabha 8 on
50 H Bharmal Hansi old 6 on
100 B Mavji Laherigaga 6 on
250 C Parekh Ellichpur 5 1/2 on
100 K Devchand Rutlam 202
100 Oshman Suleman Laherigaga 7 on
100 G G Kesha and Co Dhulia 213
200 N Manilal Jalgaon 213 1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	58
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	42
Columbia Gas	5
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	46
American Tel. and Tel.	106
Western Union Telg.	25 1/2
Radio Corp.	5
Cheaspeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	15
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	10
National Distillers	27
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	57
United States Steel	32 1/2
American Smelting	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
General Motors	29 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St. Oil of N. J.	38
Socony	13
American Radiator	13
Chase Ban k	23 3/4
National City Bank	20 1/2
National Dairy	17

Total business 1 million.
Dull market. Practically unchanged.
U. S. Steel Co., working 46 p.c.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Mar. 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton Broach A/M.	8	8	0
Cotton Broach monthly	6	8	0
Broach J/A.	70	0	0
Silver Fagan	1	8	0
Silver Chaitra	2	2	0
Gold Fagan	0	6	0
Gold Chaitra	0	10	0
Linseed May	0	6	0
Wheat May	0	4	0
Groundnuts May	4	8	0
Castorseed May	3	2	0
Cottonseed May	2	14	0

Talk Of Devaluation Of Dollar

OBSTACLES TO RECOVERY

BOMBAY, March 1.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company:—

Almost all markets disheartened. Government future course towards recovery has obstacles. Cotton exports discouraged by strengthening dollar and foreign lack of buying. Further devaluation of dollar talked about. Wheat alone has done well resisting decline due to poor reports of domestic crop conditions. Little confidence share market but appears oversold.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 1

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	88 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 14 0
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	105 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 8 3
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	19 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corpn Ord	3 5 6
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 11 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 3 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 2 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	75 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 2 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 11 6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	48 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	130 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 0 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar. 1.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal March	9850	9850
Oomra March	Nil	Nil

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 1st day of March 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 250	246
12-30	Rs 248	244/8
2-30	Rs. 248/4	244/8
4-30	Rs. 248/12	245
	April-May 1934-35	July-August 1935	July-Aug 1935
Highest	250/12	246/12	244/8
Lowest	248	244	

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar 1

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33; Highest Rs. 33/3/6; Lowest Rs. 32/13; Closing Rs. 33

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42/14; Highest Rs. 43/5; Lowest Rs. 42/10; Closing Rs. 42/15

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/12; Highest Rs. 23/14; Lowest Rs. 23/11; Closing Rs. 23/12/6

COPPER CONFERENCE

Linseed Prices Reasonable

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Messrs. M. and B. state:—

Silver:—With the reduction of 3 annas import duty, the local sentiment is more optimistic and a gradual advance in price is anticipated.

The continued demand from America at current values despite the Chinese protest indicates a continuation of the *Administration's programme which, if* pursued, should eventually result in the desired price of 64 cent. per ounce

Gold:—The large withdrawal of Continental funds from London caused an advance of 9 1/2d. and in view of the poor support by the British Equalisation Fund, the tendency is still upward.

Copper:—The International Conference has at last been fixed to take place in New York and the British delegates sail on the 2nd March. This has revived confidence and high hopes are entertained of a satisfactory greement. We continue to advise purchases.

Sugar:—The possibility of no additional protection to home-grown beet producers in the British Budget and the steadily improving statistical position together with Cuban prices being out of export parity, should encourage the demand for raw terminals in London where prices are still only just above the lowest level since 1928.

Linseed:—Owing to recent substantial exports less pressure is visible in Buenos Ayres

Present Indian prices appear reasonable though the export demand continues to be sluggish. With a good American demand for linseed-oil following higher prices of cotton-seeds and groundnut-oil, we recommend purchases of September/December London Linseed-oil at around the present level.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Feb 28

	This Week. £
Total Bullion	193,100,000
Public Deposits	19,400,000
(a) Other Deposits	136,200,000
Government Securities	82,400,000
(b) Other Securities	15,800,000
Notes and Coins	75,600,000
Notes in circulation	377,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	48.62 per cent.
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	95,500,000
(b) Other Securities, including Discount and Advances	6,200,000

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 1.

On an average prices declined 5 points.

Commission houses were more disposed to sell new crop months owing to uncertainties of Government control.

The market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Liverpool selling and Japanese selling.

Wall-Street market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points.

There was further Liquidation of March contracts. There was distinct absence of speculative support. But selling pressure was also less.

Cotton prices opened at a decline of 2 points but recovered one point from the opening level. Later a decline of 7 points was registered and the market closed at a loss of 8 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.55 c.

New Orleans market was quiet and prices declined 5 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-3 a.m.)	12.46—.01
N. Y. May Lowest (2-29 p.m.)	12.40—.07
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.68+.04
Liverpool May Lowest (12-14 p.m.)	6.83+.01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool—Short covering March Offset by Bombay selling. Sterling looks like weakening further as gold reserves British control reported exhausted

New York.—Continued liquidation March and Far Eastern selling. Distants trade and local buyers.

New York.—Further liquidation March. Trade interests buying on way down Think unfavourably of the *market in the near future owing* to distinct lack of support from speculators.

New York.—Political uncertainty continues to restrict trading. Feeling is less confident but little pressure to sell.

New York.—A very dull market. Small business doing in futures. News unimportant. Buying from Continent, trade and commission houses. Advice buying on weak spots. Cotton goods and yarn markets—poor business.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28

March 1935..	12.29—08
May 1935	12.40—07
July 1935	12.49—03
October 1935	12.40—04
December 1935	12.47—04
Middling Spot	12.55—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28

March 1935..	12.31—01
May 1935	12.42—03
July 1935	12.48—00
Middling Spot	12.62—03

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28

New York 10.55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.31
May 1935	12.44
July 1935	12.50
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.28
May 1935	12.43
July 1935	12.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 28.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.		To-day's Price.
March 1935	6.91		6.90+04
April 1935			6.86+02
May 1935	6.85		6.83+01
June 1935			6.80+01
July 1935			6.78+01
August 1935 ..			6.73+01
September 1935 ..			6.70+01
October 1935 ..			6.66
November 1935 ..			6.66
December 1935 ..			6.64+01
January 1936 ..			6.63—01
February 1936 ..			6.63—03
Middling Spot ..			7.12+09

SEEDS

London, Feb. 28.

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Feb./Mar. seller£ 9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/0/0.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton. Feb./Mar. sellers £11/10/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) C.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/7/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Feb./Mar. sellers £11/10/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels. Nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10/3-4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points on Thursday with May 6.85.

There was Bombay and some hedge-selling which was taken by local operators and trade. Persistent Bombay selling later met with straddle buying of distant and near positions.

Towards the close the market was firm on good trade calling.

Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 4 points for near months while distants declined one point.

Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 17.12.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed unchanged.

Sakel Egyptian were quiet and after narrow fluctuations closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.82.

Upper Egyptian ring was fairly steady and closed unchanged to rise of 4 points with spot cotton 4 points up at 7.71.

Alexandria market was quiet but steady with a restricted business.

Sakels futures declined 1 to 3 points and Ashmouni contracts lost one point.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

F. G. J. SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1935	8.50
May 1935	8.51
July 1935	8.50
October 1935	8.45
November 1935	8.42
January 1936	8.42
F.G.F. Spot	8.82

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	6.94
Fine (Good Staple	6.09
Superfine (Good Staple ..	6.24

C. P. OOMRA.—

Fine (No. 1 Staple	6.01
Superfine (No. 1 Staple ..	6.16
Above (No. 1 Staple ..	6.31

BENGAL.—

Good	3.91
Fully Good	4.01
Fine	4.11

SCINDE.—

Fully Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.21

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 28.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Mar. sellers 21/4-1 2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per ... sellers 6-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 28.

Silver—Market steady,
Spot .. 25-11/16
Forward .. 25-13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/4/1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 28

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 2-9/16 per cent, to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-5/8 per cent, to 0-5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1/4 per cent, to 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/4 per cent, to 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 28.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	11.96-3/2
Amsterdam	7.10.1/6
Brussels	20.56
Madrid	35.16
Milan	56.81
Berne	14.85
Paris	72.88
Prague	115.62

T.T. London on New York

Closing rate ..	4.84-9/14

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 28.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	88
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	88-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107-5/8
War Loan, 5 1/2 per cent. 1952	107
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	115
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130-1/2
National Bank of India ..	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 28.

	£
Copper Brazieri	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	216-1/2

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 7 POINTS

Crossrates Easy After Two-Sided Fluctuations

GOLD AND SILVER SOARING HIGHER

Wheat Quiet, Linseed Better And Metals Firm

BOMBAY, March 1

On Friday, cross rates ruled easy after two-sided fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton was steady, but traders have adopted a waiting attitude.

NEW HIGH LEVEL IN GOLD

London gold price touched the new high level and silver also ruled very firm. Prices are soaring higher.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED BETTER

Wheat was quiet but linseed was better. Tin and Copper ruled firm but Rubber and Jute were steady.

UNDECIDED TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was inactive owing to the lack of enquiry. Giltedged securities displayed an undecided tendency. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, March 1

Previous closing	12.40
To-day's opening	12.42
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	12.47
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, March 1

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 245

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 1

Cotton continued to be overclouded by the uncertainty with regard to the administration's policy towards the new crop as a result of which business was very much restricted with traders adopting a waiting attitude. The situation in the textile industry is also causing anxiety and there is a talk of the possibility of curtailment in production. However prices maintained the present level due more to the absence of selling pressure than any inclination to buy.

Trading in May commenced at 12.42 i.e. 2 points higher than yesterday's closing. Prices advanced moderately on steadier Liverpool cables but thereafter eased under March liquidation and foreign selling with the price falling to 12.38. Subsequently the market began to rally on covering and some trade buying with May again touching 12.42. At this stage the demand slowed but the undertone kept steady. The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.47 with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 1

The following were the opening ranges:

May	(12.45/12.45) 12.42/12.41
July	(12.51/12.50) 12.49/12.49
October	(—) 12.41/12.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 1

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January	(6.89) 6.89
American March	(6.83) 6.83
Egyptian January	(8.52) 8.51
Egyptian March	(8.52) 8.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 1

10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 245 at night and business was done later at Rs. 243-4. The rates at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 243-4 with New York futures about 3 points down.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919.

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Rs. 89,90,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 7,00,000

Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.

Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One Lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances or 3 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M. BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 1

Previous closing	4.84 1/4
To-day's opening	4.84 1/4
To-day's closing	4.81 5/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 1

Previous closing	4.84 9/16
To-day's opening	4.83 3/4
To-day's closing	4.82 3/4
Difference	—.01 13/16

FRANC RATE

London, March 1

Previous closing	72.88
To-day's opening	72.81
To-day's closing	72.56
Difference	—.32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 1

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.83-3/4 and slightly moved up to 4.83-13/16. Subsequent movements were rather narrow and unimportant.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.82 3/4.

The franc opened at 72.81 and fell to 72.79 but later improved on evidences of better support to 72.85.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 72.56.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 1

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	25 11/16d.	26 1/16d.
Spot	25 13/16d.	26 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 1

Gold per ounce (£7-14-1) £7-5-1

DISCOUNTS

London, March 1

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 1
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.52 1/8) 5.50 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.80) 36.67
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92) 0.92
London on Shanghai	(1-7 1/8) 1-7 1/8
London on Milan	(56.93) 56.84
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 7/16

BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 7th September, 1906

Head Office.:

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Bandra (Near Bombay); Malabar Hill (3/4, Hughes Road, Bombay); Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad (Station Branch); Calcutta, Calcutta (Bara Bazar); Poona, Poona City; Nagpur City; Rajkot; Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.

The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,02,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Opened-Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 1

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 55-3/8, May 59 and July 61-3/8. In the absence of any speculative interest the market showed very little activity with hardly any important business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 1

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97-3/8. Prices showed a slight setback due to the absence of any important enquiry but generally the tendency continued steady on better domestic situation.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, March 1

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 12.04. Prices improved on better enquiry as a result of favourable foreign advices but the demand was rather slow with the price standing at 12.09 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 1

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£215 buyers £216 sellers. Barely steady) £220 buyers £220 1/4 sellers. Irregular

Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady) £10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 7/8 value) £16 15/16 sellers

Dunlop Jan-Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

Lightning Jan (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 1/8 paid and value

April-June (6 1/2) 6 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

BROWN GOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, March 1

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 12 noon	6 9 6
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 9 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 1

Silver opened steady at Rs. 62/14, 70/1 and 70/7.

Market displayed considerable steadiness on better overnight foreign advices which induced a good deal of covering and speculative buying while the rise was further accentuated by firmer London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 63-7, 70-11 and 71-1 after touching Rs. 63-13, 71-1 and 71-8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/14, 35/15 and 36, and slightly improved sentiment was noticeable to-day owing to advices from abroad indicating firmer franc rate which was followed by buying by banks but the subsequent setback brought in profit taking. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/15, 36 and 36/1.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Raj Kumar and Raj Kumari Fatehsingh of Limbdi lunched at Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Women's Work Guild at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Friday.

The Western India Theatres Ltd. gave a Cinema Performance of Prabhat's Amrit Manthan at Government House on Friday.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£52 1/4)	£52 3/4
L M S Ford (£17 1/4)	£17 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8)	£5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£20 7/4)	£21
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£141 1/2)	£155 1/2
London G Stock (£95 1/2)	£95

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INTEREST CHIEFLY CENTERED IN MINING SHARES

INTERNATIONAL COPPER CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Sterling Again Weak In Terms Of Dollars And Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 1

On the Stock Exchange, interest was chiefly centred in ali minings. Kaffirs strongly responding to the further advance of 1 shilling in the price of gold to a new high record of 145/1, whilst coppers and tins were favourably influenced by the upward movement in these commodities, particularly the former.

In commodities, copper spirited further owing to the news that the international copper conference will be held in New York on March 8. Tin recovered owing to bear covering and healthier feeling in the market after the publication of visible supplies.

Sterling again weakened in terms of dollars and francs, but the volume of business was out of all proportion to the sharpness of the fall.

Silver spot advanced to 26-1/6d. per ounce, the general buying meeting small supplies.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular but minings ruled firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 1

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at unchanged at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, Feb. 22, £97 3/4
Monday, Feb. 25 £97 1/2
Tuesday, Feb 26 £97
Wednesday, Feb 27 £97 1/2
Thursday Feb 28 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 1
3-30 p.m.

Mining shares were very firm. Markets generally were quiet. Giltedgeds were rather irregular. Industrials in general were steady, but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 3/4) £88 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107) £106 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115) £115

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3

Musical Industries (32-6) 32-6

Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-3

Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (105-6) 105-6

Realisation 1930 (86-6) 87-6

Dunlop Rubber (49-4 1/2) 49-10 1/2

University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

Ford Motors (32-6) 32-6

Cables and Wireless (6 5/8) 6 5/8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera A (£8) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (135-6) 135-0

P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (92-6) 92-6

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 50-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-0

Western Ltd Ordinary (9-3) 9-3

Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 1/4 Ex Div

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (287-6) 287-9

Goddar New (193-9) 196-3

Moddar New (79-4 1/2) 80-7 1/2

Sub Nigel (263-9) 263-9

Spring Mines (192-6) 192-6

Union Corporation (148-9) 152-6

LEADERS BLESS JAMIA

(Continued from page 1)

to the West also, that is to say to the service of learning all over the world. That is what every real institution of learning should be, small or great. But in its struggle for the creation of such a universal centre All-East should feel responsible and help with the best it has. The very fact that the Jamia must begin within its own community and its nation and reach the larger world will make it all the more useful and valuable for us all. For this reason all of us, I mean those who are not Indians, also claim a share in this seat of learning and all of us expect inspiration and light from it.

May it give the future generations that wisdom, strength and knowledge which can alone free our souls and give the future generation the ability to break the shackles of ignorance and all the rusted chains of slavery and mind. Above all the Jamia will give to the future generations that sagacity which will enable them to preserve those landmarks of our common past without which all of us will be lost in the wilderness."

IDEAL OF FUTURE.

Concluding Madame Hanu said, "This Child of India" whose hands were delegated to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone exhorted them "The future is yours, go and lay down the foundation-stone; for to you is given the longest strength of the path to run and to illumine. But forget not that the hour will also come when you must hand over your torch to another generation. Remember then to give that generation the message which you are receiving from the early builders of the Jamia. Only that ideal which we serve with our best and to the last breath of our lives, only that ideal which we found not merely on stones but in the minds of men can survive."

It is understood that Madame Hanum is leaving to-morrow for Wardha where after seeing Gandhiji she proceeds to Hyderabad,

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 1
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88)	£88
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98)	£98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2)	£114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117 1/2)	£117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2)	£109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116 5/8)	£116 5/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2)	£105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £111 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Douaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 20-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-9) 60-9
Burma Corporation (8-0) 8-0
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2
Rand Mines (150-0) 151-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (50-0) 50-0
Burma Oil (76-3) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9
Shell Transport (50-0) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 1

General Motors (dol 30 1/8) dol 29 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 3/4) dol 9 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 32 5/8) dol 32 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 80 1/4) dol 80

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 1

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 9
Linseed May	6 9 6

The market was steady.

GOVT. CARRY DAY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

House, and the subsequent amendments including the Amendment of the Legal Remembrancer which might be taken as an amendment of the Government and which was after all an amendment which ranked with the other amendments before the House. The 'Status Quo' as shown by the Bill was the principle of the basis of turn-over, and there, the President gave his casting vote in favour of the Amendment. (Loud and continued applause).

The President declared the amendment carried.

Mr. G. S. Gangoly moved a further amendment to Clause 4 of the Bill, seeking exception from the tax for snuff and bidis.

CHAIR WARNS.

After the amendment had been moved, the President said that it had been brought to his notice and he also had noticed that some of the members had brought details of voting on Mr. Winterbotham's amendment from the lobbies to the Chamber and were telling others. He said that tellers should be careful and maintain secrecy of voting and not allow others to know as to how voting was going on. This informationn brought by the members might influence the members who had not voted, either way.

Mr. R. R. Bhakale one of the tellers said that secrecy could not be maintained, as members would be coming and going to record their vote and would know how voting was going on.

Mr. Kamat also supported Mr. Bhakale and said that since there was no railing to prevent members from going from one lobby to another, it was impossible to keep back the position of voting from members.

The matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Pestonsha Vakil opposing the amendment of Mr. Gangoly said that exempting Bidi and snuff from taxation would be like a marriage without the bridegroom.

The Finance Member speaking against the Bill said that Bidi and snuff formed the main part of the taxable commodity. Bidis F. SILVEIRA, MARCH —3 formed about 60 per cent. of tobacco taxed.

The amendment was put to vote, and the President declared that it was lost. Division being demanded, it resulted in defeat of the amendment, as only 13 voted for while 58 voted against.

EXEMPTION FOR GROWERS.

Mr. J. G. More moved an amendment to Clause 4 of the Bill seeking exemption for the tobacco grower to manufacture bidies without any special licence. He said that it would be encouragement of village industries.

Mr. C. N. Patel supported the amendment, and said that while growers of different commodities were allowed manufacture anything from their produce, the tobacco growers also should be allowed without any taxation or licence.

Messrs. Chikodi and V. A. Surve supported the amendment.

While replying, the Finance Member said that if such an amendment were to be accepted, nothing would prevent a wholesale dealer in tobacco growing tobacco in one or half an acre of land and claiming exemption because he was an agriculturist.

At this stage, Rao Saheb Kulkarni got up on a point of information.

But the Finance Member waved his hand and said "sit down". (Laughter).

Rao Saheb Kulkarni remarked that the Finance Member was acting like a School Master. (Renewed laughter).

Continuing, the Finance Member, hoped that such amendments would not be moved by members of the Council. He wanted them to be serious and not to waste the time of the Council by moving such amendments.

The amendment was declared lost.

MOTION FOR THIRD READING.

The Finance Member then moved that the Bombay (District) Tobacco Bill be read the Third Time and passed.

Rao Bahadur Asavle, who had to sit down previously, while trying to reply to Mr More, was given a chance to speak.

ASAVLE'S CHALLENGE.

In the course of an excited speech on behalf of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council, the speaker said that the Party had decided to oppose the original Bill. After the amendment of the Government was moved, he did not vote because he wanted to see how the members from the Districts voted.

Replying to the criticism that the non-Brahmin Party in the Council generally dd not support the Bill, which was in the interest of the agriculturists, he was very emphatic in his protest against the allegation and said it was untrue. He challenged anyone to disprove that during the last 13 years in the Bombay Council, the Non-Brahmin Party was the only party which saved the agriculturists and the workers from being heavily taxed.

The President intervened here and asked the speaker to delete the "only" from his reference to the Non-Brahmin Party.

Rao Bahadur Asavle continuing said that the Non-Brahmin Party was the only, rather, with the help of the other parties prevented agriculturists from being heavily taxed. People must be careful in making allegations.

The President again intervened and asked the member to refer to the members of the House and not the people outside.

Continuing, the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party said that members should be careful in making allegations.

Mr. More and others stood up, but were not allowed to speak.

The President said that Rao Bahadur Asavle had made a legitimate reply to a deliberate statement made by Mr. More, regarding the Non-Brahmin Party.

Mr. C. N. Patel opposing the Third Reading of the Bill appealed to the Non-Brahmin Party and the Muslims on behalf of the agriculturists to vote against the Bill.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, who made a powerful speech against the Third Reading of the Bill said that after the defeat of the Government on Mr. Winterbotham's amendment, there only two courses left for the Government, one either to resign (laughter) or to withdraw the Bill.

One section of the House was surprised that Mr. Winterbotham, the leader of the European Group sided with the non-Officials. The speaker was surprised that the non-Brahmins had voted on the popular side. He warned the Government that the Bill if passed into law would produce extraordinary results. It would throw the agriculturists into the arms of the Congress and the Non-co-operators. He said that several persons, including himself had been members of the "Steel-Frame" of the Government. He recalled the time when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Chunilal Mehta and others were on the Government benches and said that by the present Bill, the Finance Member had struck the final nail in the coffin of dyarchy. The defeat the Government sustained was a moral defeat, which was more important than 5 lakhs of rupees they would be getting by passing the Bill into law.

The President then put the motion for the Third Reading of the Bill to vote and after taking the sense of the House said that the "Noes have it."

THIRD READING PASSED.

The Leader of the House demanded a division, and it resulted in 51 voting for and 26 against. The Bill was passed into law.

The President adjourned the House till 10 a.m. on Saturday.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1935

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People Need Uplift More Than Protection

FALLACIOUS PERCENTAGE OF ARMY EXPENDITURE

Prof. Davar Criticises Govt.'s Defence Policy And Inadequate Help For Rural Uplift

The Budget proposals of 1935-36 display four important items that call for comment. They are (1) the dis-proportionate military expenditure compared to revenue, (2) grant of one crore to the Provincial Governments for economic development and improvement of rural areas, (3) reduction of taxes on income and (4) the removal of additonal import duty on salt.

FALLACIOUS PERCENTAGE.

Taking the first two together, it may be noticed that in connection with military expenditure we have an estimate of 44 crores and 38 lacs as against our revenue of 90 crores and 19 lacs, which works out at a little less than 50 per cent. of the total revenue. There is hardly any civilised country in the world that we know of which has a budget laid out on the principle of half of its revenue being devoted to military expenditure and that too during peace years and without any immediate prospect of war before it. It may be argued that this 44 crores and 38 lacs is a figure which is less than what used to be our military expenditure at one time, to which the obvious answer is that the higher figure did not at all represent a higher expenditure in the economic sense because the price of materials in those days was much higher, which means that the purchasing power of the rupee was in those days much less than what it is now to-day. The revenue also in those days recorded a corresponding increase. Thus what every Finance Minister has failed to tackle year after year is the control and retrenchment in the military expenditure which is sapping the life blood of this exceptionally poor country.

NEEDS RELIEF MORE THAN PROTECTION.

When one remembers that factor, this grant of one crore of rupees towards the expenditure on the economic development and improvement of rural areas, seems to be a very insignificant gesture. The Finance Minister himself in his own statement realises this when he states that "the sums we are allocating will not go very far, but they will at least do something to help the cultivator." If a substantial reduction is made by proper re-organisation and Indianisation of the army, the Finance Minister can go much further to help the cultivator because he will have a much larger surplus in hand. This help to the cultivator is not only a Provincial duty as the Finance Minister would like us to believe, but I submit, it is an Imperial duty as far as India is concerned, where the bulk of its population is entirely dependent on agriculture for its daily subsistence. In fact this bulk of population wants economic uplift much more than military protection against outside aggression.

STATE ALSO WILL BENEFIT.

Besides, it is a problem which is so closely linked with the most important question of making India a richer and a wealthier country, which it can never be without its agricultural economic condition being considerably improved and brought on the level of those of the most advanced countries of modern time. Even when looked at purely from the standpoint of the State itself and its revenue the laying out of money in this expenditure is not an unproductive econnomic waste such as military expenditure happens to be but a capital investment which will soon bring in its turn an increased revenue to the State itself.

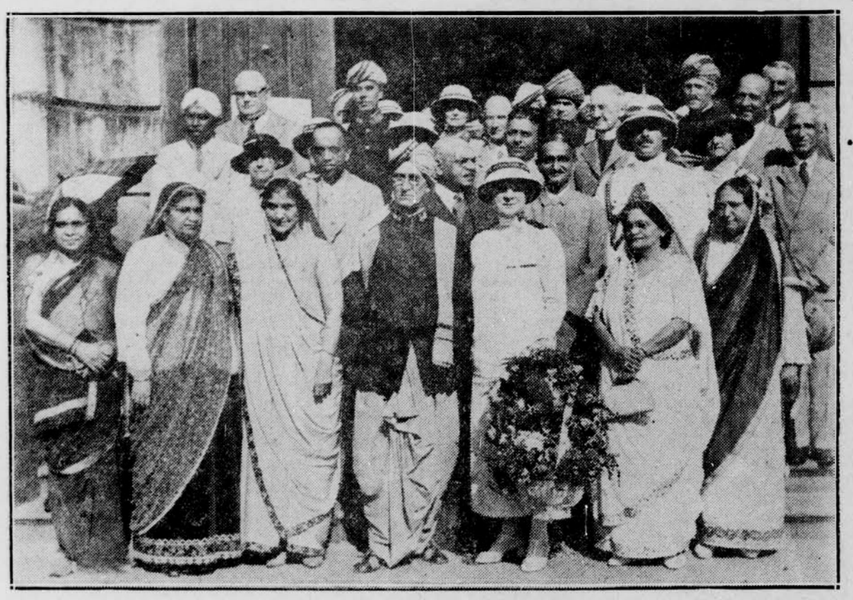
A HALFWAY MEASURE.

The reduction in income tax is no doubt a welcome item, though one should have expected that the first step should have been towards complete relief to those with smaller income, i.e., under Rs. 2,000 a year. I should have expected that the Finance Minister would have found a way by which the complete removal of the surcharge on all taxes on income should have been carried out. The necessary levy of heavy income-tax in one form or other, has to a large extent retarded the progress of industries through the falling off in national savings and this relief in this direction would have prevented the State from moving into a vicious circle tapping a source of national capital which would have in the long run brought it an increased revenue, if invested in industries.

UNDUE ADVANTAGE TO FOREIGNERS.

The next item in the removal of additional import duty on salt. I cannot agree with the Finance Minister's outlook in this direction, because I was one of the witnesses on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber in connection with the organisation of Salt industry and took my little part in connection with the introduction of this duty on foreign imported salt with a view to protect salt manufacture in this country. The passing out of our hands of Aden should, I submit, make no difference because there are sufficiently important salt industries in India itself which have to be protected against the dumping of foreign salt which is generally brought in ships in want of freight at an exceptionally low cost. As far as I can see the foreign salt importer is here given an undue advantage over local industries without any good, substantial or convincing reason being shown in support of this step, beyond a vague statement from the Finance Minister to the effect that "it is very doubtful whether this duty can even achieve the purpose for which it was designed." We are of course not taken into his confidence as to the reasons why he has come to that conclusion, nor are we informed how the removal of this duty would improve matters. I trust that the Assembly will not consent to abolish this duty under the circumstances.

The removal of duty on export of raw skins is an objectionable step, isasmuch as it tends to injure the local tanning industry. The reason given, viz., that it is done with a view to encourage exports, is very difficult to understand in view of the fact that this step injures a very important local industry, viz., the tanning industry. What India wants is not an encouragement of exports of raw materials which she should utilise herself for the expansion of her own industries but an adequate protection against foreign industrialists dumping their wares in this country.



General Eva Booth, who arrived by the English mail was welcomed at the Mole by many prominent citizens.

General Evangeline Booth, who spoke at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall is seen with Lord and Lady Brabourne.

C. B. Mehta Criticises Govt. Attitude On Gold Exports

BOMBAY, March 1.

"The country had expected that the new Finance Member would bring a fresh mind to bear on the problem of Indian finance and would be in a position to strike out new paths for its financial and economic programme particularly in view of the impending reforms But from this point of view the new Finance Member's budget is disappointing".

Thus said Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta a leading financier, President of Shroffs Association and President of Bullion Exchange, Bombay, in the course of an interview on the Budget proposals introduced in the Assembly yesterday.

"For the year 1935-36, a surplus of Rs. 142 lakhs is estimated after providing for the restoration of salary cuts. In view of the promise that the reduction of the surcharge on income-tax will be the next obligation on the budget, it is proposed to reduce by one-third the surcharges on higher incomes and also the tax on lower incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. It would have been more reasonable if the relief in taxation had been given to lower incomes to the full limit and the taxable limit raised back to Rs. 2,000.

A SATISFACTORY FEATURE

"The reduction of import duty on silver from the present level of 5 annas per oz." proceeded Mr Mehta regarding the silver policy, "to 2 annas is a satisfactory feature of the budget as it is likely to minimise the possibility of smugging silver into the country."

NOT A SURPLUS COMMODITY

"It is difficult to appreciate", concluded Mr. Mehta regarding the policy of Government regarding the gold export from India "the attitude of the Finance Member on the question of gold exports. The whole nation has been crying itself hoarse for a prevention of this drain on the monetary resources of the country. The Finance Member would have us believe that gold is only a commodity of which India has a surplus available for export. This commodity theory of gold is not accepted in any country in the world except South Africa where gold production is the main industry. I am sorry that the Finance Member considers that the monetary significance of the gold exports is abstruse because it leaves no abstruse becadse it leaves no room for hope for a new orientation of Government policy in this matter".—United Press.

"RELIEF IN INCOME TAX, SMALL MERCY"

No Relief For Poor Villagers And Tax Payers, Says "Patrika"

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Commenting on the India Budget the "Amritabazar Patrika" says, "Surpluses, possible because of the policy of ruthlessness in adding to the burdens of taxpayers in a period of great economic distress that has affected all classes of people, are unnatural and do not at all indicate the prosperity of people. Relief in income-tax is small mercy but the Finance Member has mercy for everybody but tax-payers and poor villagers.

"Advance" says:—Apart from the nominal relief in the income-tax there is absolutely no attempt to adjust taxation to the capacity of the tax-payer, not even a small concession in the shape of reduction in the price of poor man's post card. The provision of one crore for the village reconstruction scheme is in fact a tribute to Gandhiji. Mahatmaji has succeeded where co-operators have failed.

"Forward" says:—Even a cursory reading will point out that notwithstanding all solicitude for the poor, the Finance Member signally failed to afford any substantial relief by means of the Budget. The reduction on import duty on silver and the abolition of export duty on skin will not help the poor. The stand in a greater need of cheap matches and cheap sugar than silver.—United Press.

2 MEN & CHILD BURIED ALIVE

Unusual Accident In Ajmer Merwara Baffles Magistrate And Police

AJMER, Mar. 1.

An unusual accident occurred in a village in Ajmer-Merwara. All the earth for a distance of twenty feet around the top of a well has subsided, burying two men and one child. A tree which was standing over the well was also swallowed up, no trace of it remaining.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have visited the place to try to find the cause of the subsidence, but without success. The corps of the child has been recovered, but all attempts to dig out the other two bodies have failed, since the pit fills up as soon as they start digging.

The place is being visited by crowds from all around.—A.P.

Malaria Takes Heavy Toll In Ceylon

COLOMBO, March 1.

The mortality statistics for the whole of Ceylon from November to January discloses that the malaria epidemic has exacted a heavy toll of 38,000 lives.

Of these, the November deaths totalled 12,200 and the December deaths, 19,738 while the January deaths jumped to the appalling total of 36,255.—United Press.

A triple tragedy is reported from Guntur. An young woman committed suicide, unable to bear her grief at the death of her husband. Her father, arriving at the place next day, collapsed on the spot on hearing of the death of his daughter and son-in-law.

CHANGES IN BUDGET

Tax On Incomes Between Rs. 1,000 And Rs. 2,000 May Be Abolished

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 1.

I understand from Lobby talks that the Finance Member's budget proposals may undergo some change at the hands of the Assembly.

It is said that the Congress party will move for the abolishing tax on people having income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 and reducing surcharges by one-fifth instead of one-third. This proposal will be backed by a malority in the Assembly and I doubt if Sir James Grigg will object to such a decision if the Assembly insists on doing so.

So far as the additional sait duty is concerned though the Finance Member's speech has given special handle to its opponents it is unlikely that the Assembly will decline to renew duty for another year in view of the fact that the capital sunk in Aden is Indian.

Banking and financial experts and economists find one feature of the budget particularly acceptable, namely, Sir James Grigg's reference to the debt redemption fund. He had stated that as the major part of the debt is for railways, there is no meaning in asking the general tax-payer to bear its burden, which, means that hereafter this fund may be charged relatively to railways' contributions to general revenues.

General discussion on the budget will be left by party leaders to their followers whereas leaders will speak on questions of policy to be raised on demands for grants.

All Loss And No Gains

What Federation Implies For Hyderabad State

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Feb. 24.

The Davidson Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Government to settle the financial disputes between the Indian States and the Government of British India. The Committee at first examined the claims of Indian States arising out of the fact that they had in the past ceded territories to the Government of British India for the purpose of defence and although the circumstances necessitating such an arrangement had disappeared, the ceded territories were still in the possession of the Government of British India. The States, therefore, have been rightly claiming the retrocession of ceded territories.

Hyderabad has ceded besides the province of Berar, the districts of Anantpoor, Cudapah, Karnool and Bellary and the Talukas of Madanpulli, Veyalpad, Rakapalli, Cherla, Albaka, Nagoor and Sironcha.

Hyderabad's Claims Ignored

Justice and fair-play demanded that, when it was decided to redress the grievances of Indian State, Hyderabad's longstanding claims should also have been settled. But unfortunately for the Nizam's State, Berar was excluded from the terms of reference and pressure was brought to bear upon Sir Akbar Hydari to forego the claims of the State in respect of the other territories ceded with the result that the amount of Rs. 2,45,20,000 and odd that was assessed by the Committee as the present income of the ceded territories, excluding Berar, was made a present to the insatiable paramountcy.

Hyderabad has been bitterly complaining that the excise receipts of Secunderabad are being appropriated to their own use by the Cantonment authority. The Davidson Committee have, due to the very obliging and generous attidude displayed by Sir Akbar Hydari, felt emboldened to put their seal of approval on this act of usurpation.

In 1875 the Government of British India prohibited the export of salt from the Nizam's Dominions. The exportable commodity has been assessed at 5 thousand maunds. In the year of grace 1935, the Davidson Committee had the cheek to tell the people of Hyderabad that since the Federal revenues would suffer to the extent of Rs. 7812, annually owing to the stoppage of export, Hyderabad should make good that amount.

In 1802, Hyderabad and the East India Company entered into a commercial treaty whereby Hyderabad was given the right of the free use of the port of Masulipatam, the right to establish factories there and also the right to export and import free use of the port of Masulipatam, the right to export and import free of duties goods to and from outside India. The agreement was signed but has remained a dead letter. Successive efforts were made in the past by the Government of Hyderabad to persuade the Government of British India to carry out the agreement. But there was no response.

The Davidson Committee which was appointed to right such wrongs, has only perpetuated them adding that the Nizam's representative has assured them that his Government would not insist on its treaty rights.

Kashmir enjoys the right of free import and export of commodities from across the shores and frontier of India and thus saves 29 lakhs annually for its poor subjects. If Hyderabad had been more ably represented she would have affected a saving of nearly 50 lakhs annually for its starving people.

Penalty For Exercising Right.

Hyderabad is a sovereign State, and has been admitted to be as such by the lords spiritual and temporal as also the Commons of His Britannia Majesty's Great Empire. Every sovereign State has the right to mint coins and issue currency. So has Hyderabad. It was left to the wiseacres of the Davidson Committee to discover that the right of coinage and currency enjoyed by Hyderabad is not really a right but a concession granted to it by the Paramountcy —a declaration that would put even Dalhousie, Warran Hastings and Curzon to shame.

And what does Sir Akbar do? From the Report it is obvious that far from protesting he did not even put on a sorry face. The result was that a fine of rupees 17 lakhs annually has been imposed on Hyderabad for its crime of exercising a sovereign right.

Independent Governments protest and sometimes go to war when treaties are not adhered to, but Hyderabad has to pay damages for asking the other contracting party to fulfil its pledge.

Incredible.

As regards Customs revenue of Hyderabad, the Davidson Committee recommends its gradual abolition and replacement by other forms of revenue. That a Finance Member should have agreed to such a proposal sounds incredible, but it is never the less a fact.

Referring to the Federal Budget, the Davidson Committee suggests that federating States should also take part in making contributions to the revenues of deficit provinces such as Sindh and Orissa.

The writer concludes that, so far as Hyderabad is concerned, Federation seems to imply all loss and no gains.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO YOUTH

"Sense Of Shame To Be Got Rid Off"

"ENOUGH WORK FOR AVERAGE MAN OR WOMAN"

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

"If the sense of shame that wrongly attaches to physical labour could be got rid off, there is work enough and to spare for youngmen and women of average intelligence."

Thus concludes Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an article under caption "A Shame", in the current issue of the "Harijan".

Mahatma Gandhi says:

ADVICE TO YOUTH

A strongly built young man of about 25 years presented himself to me only yesterday and asked me whether he could stay with me for two or three days. He hails from Baraich. His people have a few acres of land. He attended the Bombay Congress. Ever since he has been travelling and living on the hospitality of strangers. He mixes with Ramanujis. They, he tells me, give him food and something towards his railway fare. On my telling him that living as he was doing, on charity was not right his retort was: I see nothing wrong in my begging for my food, and expenses, as I expect to serve the people." He could see no incongruity in demanding his maintenance first and then expecting, at some distant date, to render service against maintenance plus, of course, wages.

As he had come at dinner hour, I invited him to share the meal with us. I told him after the meal that he could not stay with us any longer, unless he was prepared to labour with us the whole day long and do the work allotted to him. Upto the time of writing, he has not been seen by any of us.

SHAME OF LABOUR

I wish it was possible to say that this was the first case of its kind that came under my observation. Young men and women should be ashamed of begging for the supply of their wants. If the sense of shame that wrongly attaches to physical labour could be got off, there is work enough and to spare for young men and women of average intelligence.—United Press.

SMUGGLERS ORDERED TO QUIT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The following persons have been declared smugglers of arms under Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act and ordered to leave Calcutta for the period noted against each:

Manmohan Chatterji of Watgunje Street for 20 years, Mahabir Kurmii of Machuabazar Street for 25 years and Hemanga Mohan Ray Choudhuri of Balaram Ghose Ghat Street for 25 years.—United Press.

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